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POLITICAL.

The Tammany Candidate on Civil Service Reform.

Feeling of the Straight-Out Democrats in Virginia.

Tammany Responds to the Nomination of Greeley.

A Hard Time for the Indiana Liberals.

Gen. Oglesby's Brilliant Campaign in Illinois.

Civil Service Reform with a Vengeance.

In two or three instances I have been asked to say whether I would or would not, if elected, confine my appointments to Republicans. I answer those of my friends in that way, that I shall not. I shall obtain all who can serve me, the principles therein set forth are cordially invited to participate in their establishment and vindication. For my own part I recognize every honest man who supports the Cincinnati platform as to me a political brother, and as such fully entitled to my confidence and friendly regard. [Cheers.]—*Mr. Greeley's Fort Speech.*

Here we have an explicit utterance from Mr. Greeley on the subject of Civil Service Reform. While "the organ" and Messrs. Schurz, Trumbull & Co., are hypocritically proclaiming that their candidate is pledged to make honesty, efficiency and capacity the only tests of fitness for office, Mr. Greeley himself comes out and publicly announces that he will divide the offices solely among his supporters. No man, he says, in substance, who does not approve and adhere to the Cincinnati platform—and by adherence is meant, of course, support of Greeley—will be recognized as his political brother, or as entitled to friendliness and friendly regard. Here we have the shameful hypocrisy of this so-called "reform" movement unblushingly exhibited by its candidate for the Presidency. Here is the civil service reform of Schurz and Trumbull. Come up, supporters of Horace Greeley! Come up, Tammany Democracy! Come up, Ku-Klux Klans! Come up, Cincinnati brigade of sore-headed, hungry office seekers! Your candidate is already ahead of you in earnest promises of early fulfillment of your wishes. Civil Service Reform!

Thurlow Weed a Delegate to the State Convention.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we announce the appointment of Thurlow Weed, Esq., the veteran ex-journalist and Nestor of New-York politics, as a delegate from the Seventh Assembly District, in this City, to the Republican State Convention, at Utica. Now that the hyenas who have so long and viciously followed upon his footsteps, have traitorously deserted the Republican flag and gone over to the camp of their ex allies and associates, the unregenerate Democracy, we are sure that Mr. Weed's appearance as a State Convention, as the representative of a delegate, will be hailed with unqualified satisfaction by the younger representatives of the party.

Mr. Weed is not new in years, but in seeking fresh air and renewed vigor somewhere in the western part of the State. We trust he will be neither indisposed or unable to give his attendance at the Convention, and participate in its proceedings.

The Straight-Out Democrats in Virginia.

A meeting of straight-out Democrats, which was held in Shenandoah, Va., recently, is frightening the Greeleyites of that State not a little. The Richmond *Enquirer* "regrets" so see the account of the meeting, and says that it "trusts the gentlemen moving in the matter will think better of it before the election, and join in the manifesto the vast majority of their brethren are now making for the good of the country." The Shenandoah *Valley* publishes a report, and editorially says: "We have no desire to conceal the fact that this club is most respectable in numbers, influence and talent, and that we deeply regret that men who could accomplish so much for what we believe to be the interests of the country should deem it necessary to take this action. . . . Nine-tenths of the Democracy of Virginia, if we can judge, are certainly committed to Greeley and Brown. Shall the nine-tenths go to the one-tenth, or *vice versa*? The State will probably go for Grant if the straight-out element does not assume considerable proportions, and this is the only result that can be accomplished by it, so far as we can see. Every man will do as he pleases on this question—and we certainly do not feel inclined to denounce any who differ with us in opinion—but for ourselves we can see no possible good that can accrue from such clubs as these, but they may result in giving the State to Grant."

Tammany Responds to the Nomination of Greeley.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* supposes that Mr. Greeley thought he was performing an adroit trick when he allied to the thievery of his Democratic supporters and allies in New-York to place it in favorable contrast with what he esteems the few greater villainies and frauds of the corrupt leaders of the Smith. The *Blade* does not consider this trick a success, and is disposed to say to Mr. Greeley that the New-York corruptions only to belittle them; to make them less than the are. This has been his course from the beginning. When the people of New-York were aroused to a sense of the immense frauds perpetrated upon them by the faithful and fearless exposure of the Times, the *Tribune* was the defender of apologist. It put the friends of reform on the proof at every step, and only came into line when it was fairly whipped in by the overwhelming indignation of the people of the City. We have no word of apology to offer for the rascality of officials either at the North or South. But it would have been more becoming if Mr. Greeley would have explained how it came to pass that all the apologists, allies and defenders of Tweed, Connolly, Sweeney, Hall & Co. are now rearing white hats and hurrahing for Greeley and Brown!"

The Discouraged Liberals of Indiana.

As the election day approaches the prospects of the Liberals grow bluer and bluer. States which they had most confidently counted upon as sure for Greeley, grow daily more and more doubtful. Of one such State the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* thus speaks: "The Liberal cause in Indiana shows signs of demoralization, and the Liberals themselves give visible evidence of their own unhappy sentiments. They find that the Republican meetings of all kinds are attended better than theirs; that the Republican organization is moving and working smoothly, while theirs is decidedly loose; that many prominent Democrats will not sell themselves out to Greeleyism; that there is a certain Democratic defection which the master hand as well as novices are, and that the good prospects of a Republican victory in November are growing better daily. Under these circumstances, the Liberals will carry through their campaign efforts with falling hearts."

The Recent Republican Meeting at Clinton, Ill.

The Republican meeting at Clinton, DeWitt County, Ill., on Thursday last, was a tremendous success, and served to show how enthusiastic, animated and confident our friends in that great State are. The false stories circulated by small Liberal stump-speakers and abusive Democratic papers in the East, of the "want of enthusiasm," "dejection," &c., here in the Republican Party there, have not reached them, or if they have, they are only derision and neglect from those who know how false they are. Our railroad brought into Clinton, on Thursday, eighteen car-loads from the South and five from the West; the Illinois Central carried in over a dozen car-loads and from all the country round large delegations came in carriages and wagons. The Springfield *Journal* says: "A prominent feature in the procession was the participation of Tanners from Bloomington, numbering 500, in brigs, new uniforms, and every man a voter. A half-dozen pieces of artillery and several fine bands of music had their appropriate places in the column. The procession marched through the city and out to a beautiful grove, where stands and seats had been erected and a barbecue prepared. Clinton is the home of Mr. C. H. Moore, the Democratic candidate for Congress, and it has been said, and often repeated by his political friends that he would 'carry everything before him,' bar the appearance of Gen. McNulta, the Republican candidate, upon the streets in his carriage was greeted with loud and hearty cheering, and his reception at the grove was the most gratifying, as showing his great popularity with the people of that county, who know him well. The speakers' stands were occupied by Gen. McNulta and Hon. E. A. Storrs, who were listened to with close attention by the vast assemblage. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated, and a grand torchlight procession paraded the streets. Speeches were made by Hon. M. S. Greene, Milton Hay and others."

The Campaign in Illinois.

The number of Grant's supporters in the important State of Illinois is daily increasing, and the numerous Republican meetings held there are marked by an unusually large attendance and great enthusiasm. On Friday Gen. Oglesby addressed for his inimitable manner an audience of over 4,000 at "Lecon." The cartoons of the Republican Party is declared by hearers to have been a master-piece of eloquence, and its emphatic indorsement of the acts of that party under Lincoln and Grant brought cheer after cheer from the audience. On the same day a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Bushnell and addressed by Gen. Bevaridge and Gen. Bane. The veteran men of the State are understood to be almost to a man for Grant. Very many of the Germans will vote for him, and a French citizen of Chicago writes to the *Inter-Ocean* that the French vote in the State, amounting to at least 25,000, can be relied on for Grant and Oglesby.

The Augustus Schaffel Association.

A meeting of the Augustus Schaffel Association was held at No. 221 East Broadway, for the election of permanent officers, last evening. The following ticket was elected: President, Thomas Wilson; First Vice-President, Henry Ash; Second Vice-President, William Milsen; Recording Secretary, Richard Mahan; Corresponding Secretary, Julius Lowenstrom; Treasurer, Thomas Koewl; Sergeant-at-Arms, William Williams.

Mr. George Wilson offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Augustus Schaffel Association, of the Fourth Assembly District, City of New-York, indorse the nomination of U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson for President and Vice-President of the United States, and pledge to them our support.

Resolved, That in the coming election we will support each candidate for State and local offices as are known to be favorable to the success of the above-named candidates for President and Vice-President.

Twenty-new members signed the roll. A committee was appointed to look for a more suitable place of meeting, to report at the next regular meeting. Adjourned for two weeks.

The Soldiers or Onondaga.

There was a very significant gathering of the veterans of the Union Army in Syracuse on Saturday afternoon last, which elected delegates to the Soldiers' Convention at Utica, and perfected a campaign organization for Onondaga County. The movement as a very strong one, embracing a very large population of the soldiers of the county, and the names published show that it embraces the very best elements. Gen. Gustavus Sniper presided and made a strong speech advocating the re-election of President Grant. Speeches were also made by Gen. H. S. Fuller, Col. Jason C. Hurd, Capt. T. R. Scott, and Surgeon E. H. Tefft. The following gentlemen were elected permanent officers of the Campaign Club: President, Gen. Gustavus Sniper; Vice-Presidents, Col. J. M. Gere, Capt. Thomas H. Scott, Maj. Henry J. Kilbourn, and Col. Thomas E. Higgins; Secretary, Capt. George B. Tolling; Treasurer, Maj. Thomas Merriam. The delegates elected to the Utica Convention are: First District—John F. Mosshell, Nicholas Grumbach, Wm. Pollman, James M. Gere. Alternates—, A. Allis, J. V. Kandall, Thos. H. Scott, W. R. Chamberlin. Second District—John F. Norris, Davis Cossitt, Thomas Merriam, Charles Merrick. Alternates—, A. Sinclair, N. E. Tefft, Gen. C. Collins, Geo. C. Anderson. Third District—Gustavus Sniper, Michael Auer, H. H. Walpole, Wm. Cahill. Alternates—P. L. Higgins, O. A. Weaver, H. N. Burnham, Jacob Knapp.

Surgeons R. W. Pease and E. A. Knapp, and Lieut D. A. Munroe, Jr., were delegates at large.

Banner Notes.

It is estimated that there are at least 5,000 old Union Whigs in Alabama who have not voted since the war. What party shall set them?.....Hon. John W. Herton, of Kent County, Delaware, favors the election of Grant and Wilson. The Wilmington *Commercial* says that the Judge is one of the old guard of Delaware statesmen, a strong man, with deserved popularity and influence among all classes.....The Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial* believes that Hon. A. D. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, formerly a Representative in this district in Congress, will be the candidate for Vice President on the straight Democratic ticket.....The Montgomery (Ala.) *State Journal* says that the Republican State ticket just nominated there is an able and strong one, and it believes that it will please the people and that the people will elect it.....

A Democratic Meeting in Georgia.

A meeting of straight-out Democrats was held in Newberne, N. C., on Wednesday night last. Several letters were read from prominent citizens of the county expressing their hearty concurrence in the action contemplated, and resolutions were adopted protesting against the indorsement of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore, advising that the State be represented at Louisville, and, finally, that while they "cannot give Grant and Wilson their support, they consider it far preferable to live another four years under the Administration than to be put down the throat and supported by and the control of a form antagonistic to their principles and practice."

A Characteristic Greeley Trick.

The desperate tricks to which the Greeleyites resort are well illustrated by a recent incident at Duluth, Minn., where the St. Paul *Press* thus exposes it: "A sharp young Democrat attorney at Duluth went around with a call for a meeting at Duluth, ostensibly, according to the call, in favor of Greeley, Brown, Banning and Kenaboh dictator, some business questions of interest to the people of Duluth. The names of a considerable number of leading citizens, including Mr. Stearns, Mr. Charles Johnson, and other Republicans were obtained to the call, and then there was added to the heading the words, 'And to form a Greeley and Brown Club.' The names of the signers to the original call were then appended as supporters of Greeley. The fact is that there is but one person heretofore a Republican in Duluth who supports Mr. Greeley."

Tammany Responds, and Will Pay for the Greeley Ratification Meeting.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conference Committee on the Greeley and Brown Ratification Meeting, Sept. 19, appointed by Tammany Hall and other organizations, met in Tammany Hall at 3 P. M. yesterday. Mr. John Kelly presided in place of Alderman Sullivan, who is chairman of the Executive Committee, although the latter was present.

Mr. Sullivan reported progress on the part of the subcommittee of seven appointed at the last meeting to arrange upon halls and a place of assemblage for the mass meeting.

This Committee have decided upon Union-square as the proper place for the meeting, and in order to accommodate such speakers as might object to speaking in the open air, it is proposed to build a wigwam, or put up a large tent. The Committee of Seven is to report if possible to rent the Academy of Music for political purposes, the proprietors objecting to a meeting of this nature. The same difficulty was met with upon application being made to have Steinway Hall.

Plans for the projected wigwam were submitted to the meeting. The wigwam's cost is estimated at $5,000, and will accommodate twenty persons each. Chinese lanterns to be strung across the streets and around the speakers' stands, flags and other decorations, fire-works, six stands, including reporters' stand, &c., will cost about $6,000, making $12,000, and, adding other incidental expenses, about $13,000 in all.

The Committee also reported upon a form for a letter of invitation to suit the various conflicting elements uniting in the mass-meeting, and stated that all the leading Democratic and Liberal Republican orators who would attend would be invited. The names of the principal persons to whom invitations have been extended were published in yesterday's TIMES.

Much discussion followed the report of the Committee upon the financial matters involved. It was thought by Prof. Sinchenskne, from the Greeley and Brown German Campaign Club, Central Committee, that much more money than was necessary was to be expended on outside display.

The Germans were averse to this kind of business. They were earning men, who while not working with their hands, worked with their brains.

Mr. Kelly said he wanted to know how much the different organizations would pay toward the expenses of the procession. Tammany would pay the greater part.

A German member said that it was expected that Tammany would bear the greatest burden.

Mr. Dunlap, of the Committee, said with great energy, that Tammany would.

The German members thought the Liberal Republicans should pay the next largest share, and so on to other organizations, as the evidence that the German vote was not willing to spend much money on the meeting.

Mr. Gibson, of the National Democracy, in answer to a question, said that Mr. Wood would say how much that organization would contribute. A committee to confer on the financial question was then appointed to report. The Committee retired without a representative from the Liberal Republicans, though Messrs. Cochrane and Van Cleft, of Cozzens's Committee, were present.

They reported that it was not practicable to apportion the amount to be paid among the various organizations, and that it was recommended that each do the best it can. The report was accepted.

The Meeting then adjourned to meet on Wednesday next.

The Subcommittee of the Executive Committee are to meet at Tammany Hall daily until after the final meeting.

Republican National Committee.

Gov. Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut; Major Thomas C. Hinkey, New-Jersey, and Mr. E. S. Rowan, who signs himself an old Democrat of New-York, called at the Republican National Committee's rooms, Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday.

Steuben County Delegates.

The following gentlemen have been appointed delegates from the Second Assembly District of Steuben County to the Republican State Convention: Hon. Hezio Holmes, Hon. J. B. Murdock, Dr. Samuel Mitchell and Charles H. Houghton. To the Congressional District Convention—Gen. N. M. Crane, A. C. Barney, A. A. Van Orsdale, James Miles and W. H. Hodgemanphave have been elected delegates.

Atlantic Grant and Wilson Club in Westchester County.

A Grant and Wilson Club was organized at Pickenville, Westchester County, Saturday night. George C. Choate was elected President; E. D. Stephens, Vice-President; E. M. White and C. Ferris, Secretaries, and E. W. Monroe, Treasurer. The Club starts with over 100 members, many of them being Democrats. The law binds a very close, dissipid association, but the Republicans are confident of carrying it this year. A Greeley Club has been started, but with the utmost exertion of the Liberal leaders, only forty members could be drummed up.

Wagner Hall, Fifth Ward.

A banner-raising and mass-meeting took place Saturday evening at Fort Lee, N. J., under the auspices of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of that place. The meeting was largely attended, and was of the most enthusiastic character. The building was decorated with three large transparencies, the centre bearing life-size portraits of President Grant and Henry Wilson, while to the right and left appeared portraits of the reduction of the public debt, and extracts from Horace Greeley's speeches. Shortly after 8 o'clock the people commenced arriving in large crowds. Mackenzie-rock, which boasts just eight "Liberals" among its voting population, sent a numerous delegation of Grant men, and the Campaign Club of Edgewater was in attendance. At 9 o'clock Gen. Jacob Ford Kent, who had been invited to preside, introduced Hon. A. W. Milliken. At this moment a signal rocket was sent up, the cannon boomed, the band struck up "the Star Spangled Banner," and the campaign banner was flung out to the breeze. The enthusiasm now reached its highest pitch, and it was some time before quiet could be restored. Mr. Milliken then delivered an address, exposing the treacherous intentions of Tammany in its alliance with the Greeley party. Gen. T. B. Van Beuren was the next speaker. He said that the single reason the Democrats could give for their position was that they wanted to beat Grant, and if asked what were their wishes and intents, they could only repeat, "Anything to beat Grant." The speakers were enthusiastically applauded, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for Grant and Wilson.

An attempt was made Friday evening to organize a Greeley Club in this place. Three persons responded to the call, and after waiting till 9½ o'clock, the political trio subsided in a game at dominoes.

Greeley Mass-Meeting.

The Tenth District Greeley and Brown Campaign Club held a mass-meeting at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues last night. A large platform was erected in front of Cooper Institute for the speakers. Some of the houses at either side were decorated with Chinese lanterns, rockets were fired, and a large Greeley and Brown banner was flung out and lit up by red fire from time to time. Wm. T. Ademan presided. The first speaker was Col. Benj. A. Welles. A letter in praise of Greeley was read from Hon. Smith Ely. Ex-members of Congress, by the chairman, at the Committee of Arrangements, Frank E. Laurence. Mr. J. S. Sullivan spoke repelling the assertion that the party differences over Greeley and Brown's candidacy would be reconciled. He charged disappointment in power longer that the war was ended, and declared that the country must return to its old principles. After Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Perry Vanderhorst, of South Carolina, and R. C. Winser, Jr., made congratulatory speeches, which were loudly applauded, and the meeting was characterized by utter lack of enthusiasm.

German Republicans.

A large meeting of the German Republican Grant and Wilson Club of the Sixth Assembly District, was held last evening at No. 201 East Fourth-street, Mr. Klein, the President, in the chair. It was stated that the English-speaking and German-speaking clubs had agreed to nominate Mr. Frederick William Hahn for Assembly. Addresses were delivered by Mr. George Wandell and others advocating the election of Grant and Wilson, and "going down to the polls by 10 o'clock in a body." Committees were appointed to solicit names and obtain the names of those candidates, on Monday evening next.

German Republican Central Committee of Kings County.

The German voters of Kings County met last night at Commonwealth Hall, over the Post-office, Brooklyn, for the purpose of perfecting the organization. Gen. Wm. Mayer occupied the chair. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers, who were unanimously elected: President, Gen. Wm. Mayer; First Vice-President, Solomon Spitzer; Second, August Fischer; Third, Henry Benz; Fourth, Victor Kaps; Fifth, T. F. Schmidt; Sixth, Charles Blendurn; Seventh, David Zimmer; Eighth, J. Field; Ninth, for the town of New-Lots, left blank.

Secretary, Charles Furnas; Recording Secretary, Major H. Katz; Treasurer, Gustave Schwab. Members of the Executive Committee, Joseph H. Strauss.

Mr. Sol. Spitzer offered a resolution stating that in consequence of the very large German Republican vote in Kings County they ought to be represented on the different tickets, and recommended Gen. Wm. Mayer for the purpose. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A committee consisting of Jos. H. Strauss (Chairman), Sol. Spitzer and Major H. Katz, was appointed to present the resolution at the Utica Convention.

In view of the conspiracies by the enemies of the Great Republicans to secure possession of the Seventeenth Senatorial District, comprising Brooklyn, or to ruin it, it was resolved unanimously to recognize the *Reform* as the organ of the party and to assist the publishers in making it a daily paper.

Eloquent speeches were made by Gen. Meyer, Messrs. Spitzer, Fuld, Kotkowski, Joseph A. Strauss and others, after which the meeting adjourned until the second Wednesday in September.

Washingtonian Doings.

On short notice the Republicans and others of Cambridge, Washington County, held a meeting, one night last week, and organized a Grant and Wilson Club for the campaign. Mr. James F. Hall, who has been a life-long Democrat, but who now realizes that between the two candidates for the Presidency there is much to choose, and that the balance inclines very strongly to U. S. Grant, was chosen to preside, and Hon. Lemon Fraser, of Salem, made an effective speech. He was followed by Hon. C. L. MacArthur, and a letter was read from Hon. A. D. Watt, of Fort Edward, regretting that he was unable to be present, and saying that he is with them heart and soul in the cause, sympathizing fully with the Republicans of the old town of Cambridge, who still wave the flag under which they triumphed in years gone by.

Brooklyn Working Men for Grant and Wilson.

The newly-organized Working Men's Grant and Wilson Club of the Twentieth Ward had a large meeting last night at the corner of Fast and Vanderbilt avenues. They passed resolutions adopting the platform of the Philadelphia Convention, pledging themselves to aid in securing the election of the candidates.

The following were elected permanent officers of the Club: President, James Collyer; Vice-Presidents, Col. Jacob Sheppard, Treasurer, Oliver P. Bates; George Hazlhurst, Recording Secretary. An Executive Committee was appointed.

The Club has procured the finest political banner in Brooklyn, which will be flung to the breeze on or before the 25th inst.

The Fourth Ward Grant and Wilson Campaign Club held a large meeting last night at Washington Hall, Adams-street, near Tillary-street, Brooklyn.

The Soldiers and Sailors of the Fourth Assembly District.

Not by any means the least active of the various political organizations is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Fourth Assembly District, which held a spirited meeting last night at head-quarters, No. 319 Broadway, when a large number of honorably-discharged veterans were enrolled. The following resolution of instruction was passed last night for the guidance of the delegates to the State Convention at Utica:

Resolved, That in the event of the nomination of a Soldier or Sailor for the office of Governor, Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles be the choice of the delegates.

Tammany Supporters of Bourbon Solidified.

The Tammany Committee on Organization met at Tammany Hall yesterday, at 3 P. M.; Henry Woltman, president. Messrs. Jno. Kelly, Augustus Schell, Ignatius Flynn, E. Fitzpatrick, E. Flunt, W. J. Gibbons and Mr. Wyckoff, among others, were present.

Names of persons to fill existing vacancies in the Tammany General Committee were finally selected.

A complete list of names of Tammany men for Inspectors of Election has been prepared by the Committee to submit to the Police Commissioners. The list comprises the names of one man from each Election District in the City, to represent Tammany interests at the polls.

The Combine in Tennessee.

Byron Tennessee begins to show signs of a coming hard fight for the Greeleyites, and if they succeed, early this Southern State, where shall they look for their victory? The Knoxville *Chronicle* of Saturday last says: "It is becoming more and more apparent every day that the people of Tennessee are growing dissatisfied with the political monstrosity heretofore known as the Democratic party. Not only are thousands of men in the State who, by force of circumstances, have been constrained to act with it, who, in their hearts, would sincerely rejoice to its overthrow, and would take great pleasure in its contentment to overwhelming obliviion. The time cannot be far distant when these men will not be driven to vote. They will and have acted with it as pecking toed of the aristocracy, not to any dishonest demands of the leaders, and are not disposed to longer bow at their behest, and to come and go at their beck or nod. Public sentiment is undergoing a change, and Republicans have a great deal to do with the result."

The Georgia Outrages.

A brief local item at the foot of a column in Alexander H. Stephens' paper, the Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun* of Friday last, makes mention of the examination of a number of persons from Haralson County, Ga., before United States Commissioner J. L. Conley, in that city, on the charge of committing Ku-Klux outrages. One case is that reported by Robert Brown, in connection with whipping to suit Mr. Murphy, who, it is stated, had testified against him and others before the United States Grand Jury—the object being to prevent him from appearing before the Court at the trial to testify. One witness, Charles Branham, testified that he joined the Ku-Klux "to get even" with Brown and others concerned in the different outrages to kill Murphy, having made every preparation and arranged all their plans. At one time a rain, and at another time something else, prevented the execution of their plans. He was fined in the sum of $5,000."

Meeting Both Sides.

There are considerable numbers of people in this and the adjoining States, who have had the rare privilege of studying both sides of the political questions which agitate the country, through the same medium and at the cost of one news journal. Last year they subscribed for the New-York Tribune and received, as they expected, the benefit of its powerful advocacy of the Republican policy. They were delighted to learn, through that source, that "Grant and his policy deserved the highest credit;" that "Gen. Grant had never been beaten and never would be;" that "the people knew all about Gen. Grant—had known all about him since Donelson and Shiloh;" that "they did not know about his slanderers;" and did not care for his enemies," and many other testimonials to the same effect. This year, their subscriptions not having expired, they are getting just the reverse of these truthful observations in the same columns and without additional expense. Generally we believe, they are pleased, though the Republican presentation is not considered entirely candid and satisfactory, but the private organ, this year, disputing what is defended last, "is stale, flat and unprofitable," in other words, a swindle.

A Greeley Organ Corrected.

A vote was taken on Monday among the silver-platers in Hale's shop, No. 113 Nassau-street, Republican, which was formerly Democratic, and it was carried by a Grant majority of 3 votes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The above is correct the item in this morning's *Sun*. Mr. Hale informs that instead of the above statement, there is not a vote for Greeley to be found there. This is the way so many lies are manufactured for political purposes now-a-days.

Personal Notes.

The Wm. M. Tweed Benevolent Association, a club devoted to the interest of ex-prisoner of Boss Tweed, is one on the list of organizations supporting Greeley and Brown.

Constable Hook, Hudson County, N. J., has a Grant and Wilson Club of SIXTY members. James H. Dilts is the President and Richard H. Hadden Secretary. They drill to excellent music between now and November.

A meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Greeley Republican Association was held at Lefavor's Hall, Abingdon-square, last evening, and the name was changed to the Ninth Assembly District Liberal Republican Association.

A meeting of the Empire Greeley Club was held last evening at No. 124 Canal-street, the President, W. P. Bacon, in the chair. After the regular order of business was completed several addresses were made on the subject of the approaching election.

Last evening a meeting of Germans favoring the election of Grant and Wilson, was held at No. 10 Stanton-street. Thirty new members were admitted, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the organization.

A meeting of the Seventh Ward Irish American Grant Campaign Club was held Saturday evening at No. 60 Monroe-street, at which a committee was appointed on name of Grant and Wilson Club. The Club will support in the coming campaign. John McCarthy is President of the Club; John Dagey and Patrick M. O'Connor Vice-Presidents, and John Dowling Secretary.

A Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was organized on Saturday evening, at No. 224 East Twenty-second-street, with the following officers: Marcus Reynolds, President; Peter Cahill, Vice-President; Michael Boyle, Secretary; Thomas Kenny, Treasurer; John Murphy, Sergeant-at-Arms. The attendance was very large and enthusiastic, the new organization starting with 121 members.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant Club of the Eighteenth Assembly District, have elected the following delegates and alternates to the Convention to be held in Utica on the 31st: Delegates—Major N. G. Smith, Jr., Postmaster Joseph C. Hain, Captain William D. McQuesde. Alternates—Col. Rudolf Kerrin, Capt. Joseph O. Carroll, Capt. Henry A. Beasley.

The handsomest banner in New-York City is that on Third-avenue, at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street, raised by the Appomattox Club in honor of Grant and Wilson. The tree is so admirably painted that every one notices it in passing, and many persons, desirous of the meeting announced to Appomattox, have thought it was the near approach of which Jeff. Davis was peer to be taken. There is a transparency of Horace Greeley and Brown on the same block, but this is quite overshadowed by the Appomattox one; and it is a constant subject of remark that the Dolly Vardens candidate look quite pale under the ruling of the famous tree.

WASHINGTON.

Clark, of Hartford, and Cadet Smith.

The Facts in Cadet's Case—A Truthful Statement—The President Completely Exonerated—A Calumny Rebuked.

New-Hampshire and Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—As was to be expected, Mr. Clark, of Hartford, comes out to-day in the controversy in regard to the colored cadet Smith. It will be remembered that on the 31st of July Clark printed a long letter in the *Tribune*, charging among other things that Gen. Howard had told him the substance of a conversation alleged to have been held between the President and the Secretary of War, in which the President was represented as requesting Gen. Belknap so to constitute the Court that Smith's dismissal from the Military Academy would be inevitable. To this Gen. Howard gave a prompt and emphatic denial by telegram from New-Mexico. Clark's next move was to print a card affirming the truth of the conversation with Gen. Howard, and calling upon the Secretary of War, in the absence of Gen. Howard from Washington, to print a letter which he, Clark, had written to Gen. Howard on the subject, copies of which Clark said had been sent to the President and to the Secretary of War. The President and Gen. Belknap neither see a contradiction of this latest story of Clark's. Neither the President nor the Secretary of War ever received or saw the letter in question, or a copy of it, and know nothing whatever of its contents, if such a letter was ever written, which is extremely doubtful. The point which Clark seems to establish, that both the President and the Secretary of War were anxious to secure the dismissal of the colored cadet from the Academy, is completely disproved by the facts in the case. The record shows that the last Court which tried Smith on a charge which if proven was sufficient to expel him from the Academy, did find him guilty, and sentenced him to dismissal from the service of the United States. The President approved the proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court, but instead of sending him from the Academy, commuted the sentence, and made his punishment comparatively slight. The following extract from the order shows exactly the position of both the President and the Secretary of War in the case, and is a complete answer to the charges of Clark:

The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, but in view of all the circumstances surrounding the case, and believing that the ends of public justice will be better conserved, and the policy of the Government, of which the president of this Military Academy is the executive agent, better maintained by a commutation of the sentence than by its rigid enforcement, the President is pleased to mitigate it by substituting for dismissal from the service of the United States reduction from the academic standing one year."

A CALUMNY REBUKED.

On last Wednesday the Democratic organ of this city contributed its quota of calumny to the Greeley campaign by charging that the Board of Public Works of this city had sent nearly 300 colored men into North Carolina to influence the election in that State; and in addition to that, made wholesale charges of corruption and fraud in the expenditure of the city moneys. To this charge, Mr. Alex. B. Shepherd, the Vice-President of the Board of Public Works, responded by addressing a letter to the principal stockholder, Mr. W. W. Corcoran, which he read in the presence of the journal in question, denying the allegation and challenging them to the proof. The letter was printed on Saturday. The Democratic organ makes a weak and feeble reply this morning, and virtually acknowledges that it has no proof whatever to sustain its charges. It yields its position as the unanimous correspondent in North Carolina, and accepts one of the contemporary which it invited in a manner at once contemptible and ignominious.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Senator Chandler is quite confident that we shall carry Pennsylvania in October by a fair majority. Letters received here from New-Hampshire by high officials indicate favorable results in the coming election in that State.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GREECE.

There is information from Geneva which warrants the assertion that since the exclusion of claims for indirect damages the business before the Tribunal of Arbitrators has been favorable to the United States. The total of the final awards for direct damages have already been agreed upon, the indications being that on the conclusion of the adjudication a gross sum will be awarded to the United States, thereby avoiding a reference of the subject to a Board of Commissioners.

A CONFIRMATION.

On inquiry to-day at the Department of State it was learned that the official statement that President Grant recently requested Assistant Secretary Hunter to furnish the Union Congressional Committee with a complete copy of all the resolutions reports made to the Department against Congressman Kingsley, Minister to Cuba, it is not known that there are any reports of that character in the Department, and certainly the President made no such request of Mr. Hunter.

Williams, Haven & Co., of New-London, Conn., are the successful bidders for the thirty-seven cents per gallon refill of number, which was recently advertised by the Government to be sold on sealed bids.

COURTESY AWARDS FOR NAVAL SUPPLIES.

Contracts for naval supplies for the present quarter, ending September 30, as announced by the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department several weeks since, were awarded to-day, as follows: Zinc, Merchant & Co., of Philadelphia; lumber, R. J. and W. Nelly & Co., of Portsmouth, Va.; general supplies, Pillsbury, Webb & Co., of San Francisco; coal, Plasted & McClellan, of Philadelphia; bolting and sieaher, Bookwell, Coye & Co., of San Francisco; lumber and timber, Wm. M. Shakespeare, of Dover, Del., and W. H. Sheldrake, of Farmington, Del.; lumber, Jason Springer, of San Francisco, and James A. Statts, of Portsmouth, Va.; paints and bolting, James Lymburner, of New-York; iron suits chainsled, Taylor Martin & Co., of Norfolk, Va.; lumber and timber, Frisby, Jewett & Co., of Philadelphia; lumber, Watson & Pittingon, of Brooklyn; paints and oils, Whittier, Fuller & Co., San Francisco; lumber, Wm. White, Portsmouth, Va.; white lead, Davis, Chambers & Co., Philadelphia; lumber, Wm. H. Kneass, of Philadelphia; lumber and timber, A. M. Ammerman, Brooklyn; general supplies, D. Babcock & Co., New-York; stationery, William Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.; sails, E. Barstow & Son, New-York; sewing machines and thread, A. Reed, Philadelphia; lumber, Jas. Sykes & Co., Dover, Del.; lumber, Wm. Spruce, Ed. Clarke, Pittsfield, Mass.; charcoal, W. A. Clarke, Vienna, Va.; general supplies, George H. Crocker, New-York; coal and wood, William Grimsley, Washington, D. C.; lumber, J. W. Gaskill & Son, Philadelphia; general supplies, Geo. W. F. Good, Washington, D. C.; coal, Wm. Hess, San Francisco; oil, Diamond Oil Manufacturing Company, of New-York; lumber and coal, A. A. McCallough, Norfolk, Va.; ship chandlery, L. L. Moore, jr., Philadelphia; lumber, S. S. Masson & Co., San Francisco; general supplies, Lindsay, Kellogg & Co., San Francisco; lumber and timber, Sweeney & Co., New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF DAVID CRANE.

Gen. Howard having denied that he ever had any such conversation with the Secretary of War as that from which David Clark professed to quote his language, and asserted that he would not, therefore, have made an untrue report, Mr. Clark calls upon the Secretary to publish a letter written by him to Gen. Howard, copies of which he was informed, as he alleged, by that officer, were placed in the hands of the President and Secretary of War. Both President and Secretary of War deny such copies were ever received by them, and assert that the idea of their having desired the dismissal of the colored cadet was presented to them for the first time in the letter from Mr. Clark, published in the *Tribune* of July 31, the absurdity of which they conceived to be fully demonstrated by the test of events; that when the order was subsequently actually sentenced to be executed upon ample legal proof, its sentence was mitigated by the commutation of an extremely light punishment.

ANOTHER NATIONAL BANK.

The Controller of the Currency has authorized the establishment of the First National Bank of Clarinda, Iowa, with a capital of $50,000, and the Mercantile and Planters' Bank of Montgomery, Alabama, with a capital of $100,000.

Notwithstanding the recent rains the weather continues oppressive, the thermometer to-day indicating from 80° to 90°.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. R. B. Lowry has been ordered on light house inspector of the fourth district; Pay-master Denniston to the Worcester, and as fleet paymaster of the North Atlantic Station. Medical Inspector has been detached from the Alaska, and is placed on sick leave. Assistant Surgeon John C. Wise, from the receiving ship New Hampshire, and ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard. Pay-master Estrand Foster, from the Worcester, and as fleet paymaster of the North Atlantic Station, and is ordered to settle accounts.

YACHTING AT NEWPORT.

The Sweepstakes Race—A Light Wind and a Memorandum After—The Sloop and Yawl the Winners.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—Owing to the threatening weather of Saturday, and the wish of many of the owners of the yachts to remain in Newport over Sunday, the fleet remained, instead of going to Marine's Vineyard. It was decided, however, last evening, to have a sweepstakes race to-day, and accordingly a schooner and sloop prize was arranged to be sailed for.

The prizes are raised by an entrance fee of $5. The morning opened bright, with a high breeze to the south-south-west. At 11 o'clock the signal from the Commodore's yacht was given. The fleet got under way and presented to the many spectators a beautiful appearance as they went out by Fort Adams under full sails. The course was from an imaginary line from the Dumplings to Fort Adams, to and around a buoy anchored off the south-west end of Block Island, and return. The following is the time of the starting of each yacht:

	H.	M.	S.
Vivian	11	22	00
Gracie	11	19	00
Eva	11	19	30
Foam	11	20	00
Maud	11	20	30
Heel Water	11	21	00
Madge	11	21	30
Magic	11	22	00

The Magic gained rapidly upon the fleet, and when off Beaver-tail Light she was close in the wake of the Vivian. The

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Letter from the African Explorer to his Brother in Canada.

TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 19.—The following letter to Dr. Livingstone is later to his brother in this city:

UJIJI, Nov. 14, 1871.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I received your welcome letter at Bombay last, written when you were in Scotland, and was glad to hear that you were all well. I have been a wanderer for a long time, and am now in the heart of Africa, and have been for a year. I am trying to find the head waters of the Nile, and hope to be able to finish my work in a few months. I am now on the north end of Lake Tanganyika, which stretches away to the north-west, and is probably the water-shed between the Congo and Nile. I have been to the south end, and found that the Lualaba, which Cameron crossed, is the Upper Congo. I am now trying to get to the north end, and find out if it is the Nile. I am in the midst of the most murderous wars, and cannot get canoes to cross the lake. I have been attacked by the Manyuema, and lost all my goods except what I stood up in. I have been driven back by them, and am now trying to get round the north end of the lake. I have been in this country for four years, and have had no letters for two years. I am very well, though thin, and have enough to eat now, as I have got into a land of plenty. I am waiting for my goods to be sent from Zanzibar, and then I shall be able to finish my work. I am very glad to hear that you are all well, and that you have got on so well in Canada. I am very proud of you all. Kiss the children for me, and remember me to all friends. I am, dear brother, your affectionate brother,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have received your letter of 1870, and am glad to hear that you are all well. I am very much pleased with the success you have had in Canada. I have had a very hard time of it, but am now in a land of plenty. I am waiting for my goods to be sent from Zanzibar, and then I shall be able to finish my work. I am very glad to hear that you are all well, and that you have got on so well in Canada. I am very proud of you all. Kiss the children for me, and remember me to all friends. I am, dear brother, your affectionate brother,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

An Interesting Suit was Decided Yesterday in the Common Pleas Court.

Yesterday morning, before Judge Reed, in the Common Pleas Court, the case of Mary Ann Hoffman vs. Jacob Hoffman, executor of the last will and testament of John Hoffman, deceased, was called for trial. The plaintiff is the widow of the deceased, and the defendant is the executor of the last will and testament of her husband. The case was one of considerable interest, and was watched with much interest by a number of persons who were present in the Court room during the trial. The case was commenced on the 24th of February, 1871, and was brought to recover the sum of $1,000, which the plaintiff claims is due her from the estate of her husband, by virtue of a contract entered into between herself and her husband, before their marriage. The plaintiff claims that the contract was made with her husband, by which he agreed to pay her the sum of $1,000 in consideration of her relinquishing her claim to dower in the estate of her husband, and

Mobile, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1874.

Heavy cannon to add to Mexico battleship.

Mexico wishes to vie with the quarto-centenary celebration, and has ordered a number of 100-ton guns from Krupp, of Essen, Germany. Krupp accepts the invitation, and sends a representative to Mexico to superintend the manufacture of the guns. Professor of the head of the University, then Professor of the head of the University, Krupp accepts the invitation by the "Mexican Congress" of the Order of the Crown, and sends a representative to Mexico to superintend the manufacture of the guns. Commendatory

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 26, 1873.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his entire unbiased choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1873 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY. Speech on his Journey, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—THE RIVALS. Mr. James W. Wallack and Company.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—HUSH MONEY. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—A LION'S DEBAT. SEMION. Mr. &c. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lingard.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c. Mr. Charles White and company.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.

We beg to announce that the first of a series of CAMPAIGN EDITIONS of the TIMES is now ready. It is printed in large, clear type, and is by far the best document for Republicans issued from the Press.

We desire to call the particular attention of Republicans in all parts of the country to this paper. It has been prepared with the greatest care, and is adapted to readers in every State of the Union. It is issued at a price which barely covers the cost of paper and printing—namely, a cent and a half a copy in quantities of not less than a hundred, or two cents for each single copy.

It contains—

1. A list of the Tammany supporters and allies of Horace Greeley, with facts proving the alliance between them.

2. A clear and concise statement of the results of Democratic rule in New-York City.

3. A collection of Mr. Greeley's writings and sayings concerning the South and the rebellion—showing how he encouraged the South to secede by telling it that there was no power to compel it to remain in the Union; and how, afterward, he cried out for the extermination of Southerners and the wholesale spoliation of their lands.

4. Jake Thompson's letter.

5. Extracts from speeches of Mr. Colfax and Judge Stanley Matthews.

6. William Lloyd Garrison's very able letter to Senator Sumner—one of the most effective arguments on the Republican side which the campaign has produced.

7. A compact and lucid exhibit of Gen. Grant's Financial, Indian and Foreign policy.

8. A record of Gen. Grant's opinions on all questions of public interest, compiled from his own Messages and other documents—affording a striking contrast to the wild and uncertain crochets of Horace Greeley.

9. A statement of Mr. Greeley's erratic theories on financial questions generally.

10. An interesting sketch of Gen. Grant's achievements during the war, showing the great services he rendered to the country while Mr. Greeley was clamoring for peace at any price.

11. The letters of Gen. Dix and Speaker Blaine.

12. An article exhibiting the effect of Grant's policy on the commercial, ship-building and financial interests of the country.

13. Photographs of Greeley's friends, by Greeley himself, including pictures of Augustus Schell, Behemoth Tremblé, Doolittle, B. S. Cox, Fernando Wood, John Cochrane, Frank Blair, Horatio Seymour, and the Brooks's.

14. A compilation from Mr. Greeley's writings of his opinions of Gen. Grant.

In addition to the above, the paper contains several special articles of great interest and value to all true Republicans, and to honest men of both parties, who regard with disgust the present infamous coalition between the worst class of Democrats and renegade Republicans.

We shall print **250,000** copies of this edition to start with. Orders should be forwarded without delay to this office.

Price $1 50 per hundred, or $15 per thousand. Single copies, 2 cents each.

Readers out of the City, desiring one or more copies, can have them mailed direct. Price 4 cents each, including postage.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Gen. BANKS has postponed the address to the merchants of New-York, in which he was to explain to them the principles of finance, (a subject on which they are, of course, densely ignorant,) and inform them as to the best method of carrying on their business. How the affairs of "down-town" are to be carried on in the absence of the important assistance promised by Gen. BANKS, we cannot tell; but the postponement of his invaluable lecture does not appear to have affected the general course of the market. There has been no panic. Perhaps we shall be able to get on without him for another week or so, while he explains to the people of Maine the immense "moral progress" indicated by a coalition of which, so far as this City is concerned, HORACE GREELEY and the Tammany gang are at the head.

Senator DOOLITTLE has not yet said that promised "something" which the *Tribune* vaguely intimated that he intended to say. The "organ" has been known in times past to shriek very loudly for explanations in a case like this, but it has neither the courage to condemn nor to whitewash DOOLITTLE. No later than yesterday it took occasion to make some moaning insinuations against President GRANT, which is darkly hinted were withheld from a delicate consideration for the feelings of the public. We imagine that this snivelling affectation of sensitivity will be seen through by most people. It would probably be a help toward the comprehension of the science of journalism as professed by FARNUM'S young man, to compare the stabs in the dark which he is perpetually making at the reputation of the President and his friends, with the wonderful judicial blindness which strikes him when some of the rascals who surround the Tammany candidate are unmasked.

The restraints imposed by honor and decency are not much felt by Democrats and their allies in the present canvass; of which their hounding of the President and their misrepresentation even of his most insignificant or most laudable acts, are constant illustrations. He and his Cabinet were invited to the Chattanooga celebration. Upon the necessary consultation it was found that public business would not permit the President and any considerable proportion of the Cabinet to be absent from Washington at that time, and so Gen. GRANT replied that he was "compelled most reluctantly" to say that "it is not practicable for us to accept the invitation." Whereupon his letter is published, and set forth as "Chattanooga snubbed; having consulted his Cabinet about the visit, the President says he cannot go;" and in one vile quarter it is fitly held up as evidence that "the President refuses something." This is bad enough in itself, and well fitted to sicken one with the profession of journalism—if, indeed, this were legitimate journalism, or legitimate political warfare. But, besides this, there is the fact that for a few weeks past these very newspapers have been nagging and badgering the President and some members of the Cabinet because they left the capital in Midsummer. Determined to speak ill of Gen. GRANT, they misrepresent him first because he leaves Washington, there being no reason why he should stay there, and next, because there being reason why he should stay, he refuses to go away.

The straight-forward liberal course of the President's Administration in regard to the civil service is a hard nut for the Democratic journals to crack. Here is one of the foremost of them recounting with glee by the pen of a special correspondent how old JOHN QUINCY ADAMS removed a Collector of the Port at Wilmington merely because he had presided at a political meeting of Mr. ADAMS' supporters. The head of the Department said in regard to the removal that the Government "did not allow its officers to take an active part in political contests." "Some change since then," the correspondent exclaimed. "I should think so," replied the relator. And well he might. The change was begun by the Democratic Party, and the new practice was kept up all through that party's long tenure of power, constantly increasing in its exactness and deteriorating in its morality. It was the Democratic Party that introduced the bad system of levying assessments upon Government salaries, which Gen. GRANT is doing all in his power to break up. But he does not undertake to exercise arbitrary and illegal power in the restraint of the personal rights of individuals. Mr. ADAMS, filled with the leaven of old Federalism, and having some absolute notions about the power of "Government," did so; and his course was tolerated for awhile. President GRANT neither affects the absolutism of the obsolete Federal Party nor winks at the corruption introduced by the obsolescent Democratic Party, but respects rights and enforces right like a true Republican.

Most of our readers have seen ere this Mr. NAST's clever and biting cartoon in which the conventional representative of Uncle Sam, hearing Herr CARL SCHURZ exclaim, "I am disgusted with American Politics," replies, "Well, stranger, there ain't no law in this country that compels you to stay." Upon this the *Tribune* has the amazing effrontery to comment as "a pictorial invitation to Gen. SCHURZ to go back to Germany, if he does not like Gen. GRANT." To "take the wrong sow by the ear" has been always somewhat characteristic of "Thomas' Own," but this attempt to divert attention from the avowed reason of Herr SCHURZ'S disgust, passes out of the bounds of mere recklessness into those of crafty impudence, as becomes a Fenton professor of journalism. Why was this much-speaking German gentleman disgusted with American politics? Simply because American politics were in such a condition that the nomination of such a man as Mr. GREELEY was possible. It was upon the result of the Cincinnati Convention, and immediately upon the close of that absurd performance, that Herr SCHURZ avowed his disgust with our politics; and, indeed, judged by such an outcome an intelligent foreigner might be pardoned for regarding them with distaste. But what must be our opinion of the foreigner in question, when we find him supporting for the Presidency the very man whose nomination so excited his irrepressible disgust? It would seem that that puts the boot quite on the other leg, and gives American politics the best reason for being disgusted with Herr SCHURZ.

Exit Barnard.

The Court of Impeachment has duly closed its five weeks' session. GEORGE G. BARNARD, late Justice of the Supreme Court, has been found guilty on twenty-six out of the thirty-nine articles of the comprehensive indictment preferred against him. By a unanimous vote of the Court, the charges proven against him have been judged sufficient to warrant his removal, and by a vote of 25 to 8 he has been disqualified from holding in all time coming any office, place or trust derived directly or indirectly from the people of the State of New-York. The chief accusations which have been brought home to BARNARD are these: Four different injunctions in the Hesch and Raphael suits against the Erie Railway Company are declared to have been issued in wanton contempt of law and "with willful and corrupt partiality toward JAMES FISK, JR., JAY GOULD, and others." On three separate counts BARNARD has been convicted of judicial action instigated by a willful and corrupt intent to favor FISK, JR., and to harass and oppress the Union Pacific Railroad Company. One of the articles under this head has been found not proven. The unlawful and arbitrary orders granted with reference to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad suits are charged under eleven separate articles. Seven of these, including the one relating to the injunction granted in FISK'S house, whither BARNARD had been summoned from his mother's sick bed, have been found proven; the remaining four have been found not proven. In the orders issued in the suit of AARON S. BRIGHT against the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, BARNARD has been found guilty on four separate counts, either of favoritism to IRA SHAFFER, plaintiff's counsel, or of wronging and oppressing the Railway Company, or of both.

In addition to these most notorious and perhaps most widely injurious of the illegal acts of BARNARD having received the seal of judicial condemnation, he has been convicted of unlawful and corrupt intent to benefit his friends JACOB STANWOOD and RUFUS ANDREWS, by signing an unlawful and threatening order, requiring the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to pay those parties certain moneys alleged to have been due them. He has also been convicted of a corrupt and partial intent to favor his personal and political friend, TOM FIELDS, by refusing, without jurisdiction and contrary to statute, alimony to FIELDS' divorced wife. Finally, he has been found guilty on four separate counts of aiding and participating in the corrupt conspiracy of FRED. A. LANE and others to defraud the stockholders of the New-York Pier and Warehousing Company. Among the articles found not proven is that charging corrupt conduct in receiving presents from FISK & GOULD, that circumventing the order in regard to the lease of the Olympic Theater as corrupt and partial, and that amplifying upon the effect of BARNARD'S unseemly conduct and indecent and obscene language while in the discharge of his judicial functions.

The gain to reform and good government involved in the removal and disqualification of GEORGE G. BARNARD can only be fully appreciated by remembering how fatal to both would have been his acquittal. As the impeachment articles put it, the acts of BARNARD on the Supreme Court Bench have resulted in "the impairment of the material prosperity of the State of New-York, in its commercial, financial and general business interests," and have been "to the great scandal and reproach of the said Court, and of the justice of the State of New-York." But that material injury and the extent of that moral and legal wrong would have become tenfold greater had it been demonstrated that the highest judicial tribunal of the state was unequal to the task of extirpating this leprosy from the body-politic. It was shame enough to this community to have sat still for nearly four years, while the Bench of the Supreme Court was disgraced by the language and manners of a rowdy, and by decisions as arbitrary and tyrannical as could have been issued from any robbers' den. To have reinstated this man once more in the seat of justice would have done in the future infinitely more to debauch the Bar, to depress the standard of public morality, and to defeat the ends of good government in this City than all that BARNARD, CARDOZO, MCCUNN and their satellites have been able to do in the past.

The Senators and the Justices of the Court of Appeals who have pronounced a righteous judgment upon BARNARD, have earned, therefore, no common claim upon the gratitude of all good citizens. The judicial indorsement of two-thirds, and those by far the most important of the articles of impeachment, is a very sufficient testimony to the skill with which they were drawn, as also to the painstaking industry and signal ability with which they were presented and sustained. The result of this trial interposes a check of the most powerful character to the growing degeneracy of Court and Bar, and demonstrates also that there still exists a level of character and talent from which both may rise to an elevation worthy of the great names of the past and the momentous necessities of the future. To us who have waged for years unrelenting war against BARNARD and all the corruption that he represented and fostered, it is matter for special gratification that our severest strictures should have been so abundantly justified. We warred against BARNARD, the Judge, and now that he has been reduced to a position where his contempt of justice and his foul-mouthed tyranny are alike impotent against the public weal, we leave BARNARD, the disgraced citizen, to the obscurity he has so richly merited, and the contempt with which all honest men must ever regard his memory. With BARNARD'S conviction the work of judicial reform has, to a certain extent, become a rounded whole. The Bar Association has accomplished what it undertook to do, and can address itself to the fresh tasks which invite its hand, with a new lease of public confidence, and with all the prestige of success. We accept this latest triumph as a good augury for the progress of that financial reform to which BARNARD was so powerful a barrier. We trust it may help to strengthen the hopes and encourage the efforts of all who are honestly laboring to rescue the City and State of New-York from the régime of fraud and misgovernment, of which too many representatives still remain.

A Word to Southern Democrats.

When men forsake parties with which they have previously acted, they almost always declare either that the ends for which the forsaken organization was formed have been attained, or that these ends can best be served in another and opposition party. Mr. GREELEY has forsaken the Republican Party on one or both of these grounds, and his testimony to the Democracy is fairly to be gauged by his influence in the party to which he formerly belonged. Without pausing to inquire into the justification of his apostacy, we will proceed to examine the merits of his claims, premising that good Democratic authority can be given, not only for the method, but even for the text of the examination. We courteously invite all Democrats, and especially all Southern Democrats, to consider this exhibit, and to judge for themselves of the truth of its statements and the likelihood of its prophecies.

HORACE GREELEY, who aspires to be the nineteenth President of the United States, preached the right of secession, and then most furiously urged the slaughter of those he had helped to mislead into its exercise. Can Democrats, and especially Southern Democrats, trust such a man? HORACE GREELEY clamored for the enactment of the Ku-klux law, by which the habeas corpus was suspended, and, according to the bitter complaint of one of their most eloquent advocates, by which "the people of the South on any negro's word were laid in prison or driven into exile." Can Southern Democrats trust such a man? When ANDREW JOHNSON, whether from generous or selfish motives, attempted to shield the people of the South from further disaster, HORACE GREELEY screamed for his impeachment, in the language of the same advocate, "with a ferocity disgraceful to human nature;" and when JOHNSON was acquitted, GREELEY instantly charged every Republican Senator who voted for acquittal with corrupt motives, and asserted that some of them had received bribes in money for their votes. Can the South trust such a nature as this? Not content with hounding on the Government to the sharpest and most terrible measures against the men of the Confederacy, who were only doing what he had taught them they were right to do, HORACE GREELEY allowed his journal to recommend the persecution of Southern women and children. Can Southerners, whether Democrats or not, trust such a man?

Is there real danger that a majority of Democrats, and especially Southern Democrats, will deliberately incur this risk? We hope not, and so staunch a Democrat as Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, is sure not—as witness the following extract from his late great speech, made at Terre Haute:

"I think I understand the heart of the laboring people, who compose the great majority of the Democratic Party, and I hazard nothing in saying that, even if Mr. Greeley should be nominated at Baltimore, and every Democrat by declaration, stand up in public or private life, from our Gulf to the Lakes, would support him. He WOULD NOT RECEIVE AN AVERAGE OF MORE THAN FIFTY PER CENT. OF THE DEMOCRATIC VOTES OF THE UNITED STATES. This I as firmly believe as I do that the sun will rise to-morrow. And if the madness and folly of the hour should consummate his nomination, I am willing my judgment may be tested hereafter by the record I make here to-night."

Whatever may be said of Mr. GREELEY'S fidelity to principle, we need not exhaust on that of Mr. VOORHEES or insist that what he has once so solemnly asserted he firmly believes and will stand to. He has put on record his conviction, and it is shared by numbers of the most sagacious men of his party. The fact that there are many who admit GREELEY'S weakness and instability and his savage rancor toward the South, but argue that he is the sole alternative as against GRANT—ought to go, and, we believe, will go, for less and less as the canvass progresses. For, with time, the subject is more closely studied, more exactly weighed, and it is impossible with intelligent people to doubt the result. That Gen. GRANT fought against the Southern Confederacy is true, but he was always a generous antagonist, and has never, during peace and in the political sense, shown himself an enemy to the Southern people. Five years ago he was bitterly denounced for his magnanimity toward the South, and the worst of his assailants was a Massachusetts Senator who is now for GREELEY. Gen. GRANT was censured for his liberal terms to PEMBERTON at Vicksburg; he was attacked more virulently still for his treatment of Gen. LEE and his army at Appomattox, and when LEE was subsequently threatened by the law, GRANT nobly came forward and insisted that the Confederate chief should be prosecuted.

The fact is, that in every instance where he has acted from his own heart and brain, Gen. GRANT has shown toward the South the most lenient and kindly spirit, and there has not been a measure bearing any semblance of harshness during his Administration to which he has not been ominously urged by Mr. GREELEY himself, and those who now act most conspicuously with him. We ask, and indeed challenge, the closest scrutiny of the records in support of statements which no Democrat of whatever motive who cherishes self-respect can afford at this juncture to disregard; and we are confident that the more searching that scrutiny is, and the more rigid are the deductions made from it as regards honest purpose, generous dealing, and unsectional patriotism, the worse it will be for Mr. GREELEY and the better for the Republican cause against which he is arrayed.

The Dangers of the Beach.

Two persons were drowned at Long Branch on Saturday last, and on Sunday six were drowned at Rockaway. A Summer never passes without accidents of this sort, and the complete list of those who have fallen victims to the fatal undertow which is found at all the sea-beaches in the neighborhood of New-York would be appalling. Is it not time that more effective measures were taken to prevent this annual loss of life?

To a certain extent those who are drowned while bathing in the surf are to be blamed for their carelessness. There seems to be a conviction in the minds of most people that the sea is rendered tame and gentle by the familiarity with which it is treated by the countless troops of bathers who daily plunge into the New-Jersey and Long Island surf. They argue that because persons who know how to bathe are rarely, if ever, drowned, therefore persons who cannot swim, and who are not sufficiently familiar with the surf to know how to avoid the undertow, always found where the beach is steep, can trust themselves with impunity to the embrace of the ocean. As well might the casual spectator at a wild-beast show fancy that he could safely enter the lions' den because the professional lion-tamer has accomplished the same feat without danger. To those who cannot swim, or who are unaccustomed to the surf, it is safe to say that surf-bathing, as now managed at sea-side watering-places, is always accompanied with danger. And yet men and women, who have never before smelt salt water, rush into the surf without the slightest sense of danger. Not understanding how to breast the breakers, they are knocked down like animated nine-pins, and fancy that the unexpected swallowing of a little salt water is the only possible unpleasant result that they have to dread. It is true that in most cases they are carried up the beach by the rushing surf, but occasionally the under-tow seizes them, and they disappear from sight, to be washed up lifeless a few hours later.

To save the lives of these thoughtless people, lines are stretched from the beach to anchors submerged a few rods below low-water mark. In most cases these lines are a delusion and a snare. The water where they are placed is either so shallow that no one can obtain a bath while clinging to them, or so deep that the surf is sure to sweep a person of average strength from his hold. While they are not entirely useless, and have doubtless saved a considerable number of persons from drowning, they are of absolutely no use whatever to the reckless and ignorant people who fancy it is "such fun" to be knocked down by the surf. These persons pay no attention to the life-lines until they are carried beyond their depth, and they then find that the lines are sunk so far beneath the surface of the water as to be only so many aids to rapid drowning.

It would appear obvious to any intelligent man, that what is needed to prevent silly and reckless people from drowning, is the constant presence, just outside the line of breakers, of a well-manned life-boat. It is not sufficient that a life-boat is within reach, unless it is manned by men who are strong swimmers, and who are ready to jump over-board and rescue drowning persons. Had boats, so manned, been on the watch at Long Branch and Rockaway, the distressing accidents of Saturday and Sunday would not have taken place.

The sea-beach is the lure by which the hotels of sea-side watering-places are filled. The landlords often, by advertisement, safe and pleasant surf bathing to their patrons. It is not their duty to make good their offer by rendering the bathing as free from danger as possible? The cost of keeping a life-boat in constant service would be small in comparison with the exorbitant sums which the landlords daily receive from their customers. The law compels steam-boat companies to provide for the safety of their passengers. If the sea-side landlords will not voluntarily take the most obvious precautions to save their guests from drowning, cannot the law compel them to fulfill this plain duty to the public?

A Reminiscence.

Two of the supporters of the Democratic candidate were not always on the same agreeable terms with each other that would seem to be implied by their present relationship. These persons are Messrs. SUMNER and TRUMBULL. On the 31st day of January, 1870, a bill for the readmission of Virginia into the Union was under discussion in the Senate. The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* at that time furnished a pretty lively account of a passage between the two Senators above named.

Mr. TRUMBULL spoke about two hours, dividing the time between the bill under consideration and "a most scathing and bitter attack upon Senator SUMNER. He charged Mr. SUMNER with inconsistency in his arguments and votes, as overbearing and insulting in his manner and assuming powers and authority and making pretensions that did not belong to him. He further charged that the measures of Congress which secured negro suffrage were passed without the aid of Mr. SUMNER."

This observation of TRUMBULL'S, though made two years ago, receives confirmation from GARRISON'S criticism on Mr. SUMNER'S claim to be considered "the special advocate of the rights" of the colored people. GARRISON gives the Senator to understand that his assumption in this respect is one which justice and becoming modesty would have led him to disclaim, even if he meant only to describe his Congressional career.

But to return to the quarrel between the Cæsius and Brutus of the Senate Chamber. "Mr. SUMNER retorted, among other things that the gentleman had not only fought the first proposition to give the colored men the right to vote, but was on record as opposed to the present plan of reconstruction, the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON, and as the bitter opponent of all the great measures of Congress which secured to the Republican Party the advantages in position which it holds."

The *Tribune* of that date, not then being resolved to break up the Republican Party, and bring the Democrats back into power, nor to suffer belligerent Senators to do it, expressed its disgust at seeing two of the most distinguished members of the Senate engaged in calling each other names before the whole country. It recapitulated: "Mr. TRUMBULL commented on Mr. SUMNER'S effrontery and assurance, described him as an impracticable obstacle in the way of legislation, complained of his *false statements*, and in general made him out a very unpleasant body. Mr. SUMNER replied that a bird flew in the air, that a fish swam in the sea, and that as for himself he would not be drawn into personalities. Five minutes afterward the chair called him to order for describing Mr. TRUMBULL'S speech as an outpouring of his venom."

We await whether, in the light of more recent events, Mr. TRUMBULL did not draw the more truthful picture of the two. The entire trio were then at variance, the two Senators characterizing each other politely, and the editor freely castigating both. But some intervening misery has put them all into the same treadle-bed together, where remorseless hate and insane ambition are pillowed in sweet repose. The people will not be misled or betrayed by putting their trust in either or all of them.

Dreadful! Dreadful!

There is no end to the little contemptible attacks that are made upon the President by men who act, if they do not say, anything to beat Grant. He is now held responsible for the cost of keeping up the Executive Mansion and its surroundings, particularly the latter—a matter of which he probably knows, and about which he probably cares, as much as that vague individual, "the general reader" of newspapers. It is alleged as a crime against the President that the expenditure in question, as estimated for the year 1873-3, will be fully one hundred per cent. more than the actual expenditure during the year 1867-8, when Mr. JOHNSON was President. A brief examination of the estimate will show the real value of the facts alleged, and the spirit in which they are brought forward. The estimated expenditure is $170,500, which sounds large. But when the principal items that go to make up this sum are considered, it is seen to be no affair of the President's at all. They are as follows:

Lighting Executive Mansion and Capitol	$85,000
Lighting grounds around Executive Mansion	1,000
Lighting Lincoln-square	500
Lighting Lafayette-square	1,200
Lighting Franklin-square	1,400
Lamp-fixtures, gas-fitting and plumbing	15,000
Work on Executive-avenue	40,000
Improvement and repairs in Lafayette-square	30,000
Manure and carriage for public grounds	5,400
Total	$180,500

Here we have $138,500 of the $170,500 as the estimated cost of improvements and expenses upon public squares and streets, which are of no more importance to the President than to any other citizen of the United States who may be in Washington. And this is "Gen. GRANT'S extravagance!" Next we shall have him charged with any expense the city or the District may be put to by reason of the railways that bring office-seekers to the White House.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is a matter of common rumor that the steam-boats of the two rival lines which carry passengers to and from Harlem by way of the East River, are in the daily habit of racing. Although the statements made in the daily journals of exciting races which are alleged to have taken place between these boats, and passengers on the Brooklyn ferries constantly witness the struggles of one steamer to outstrip its antagonist. The average passenger is, strange to say, by no means opposed to a steam-boat race, and he usually takes an idiotic delight in the superior speed of the boat on which he may happen to be. When, however, the boiler bursts, he is the first to denounce the outrageous recklessness of the officers. There is a law against the racing of passenger steam-boats, and there ought to be at least one patron of the Harlem steam-boats sufficiently public-spirited to see that it is enforced. Some of these days we shall have a second *Westfield* disaster on the East River, unless these steam-boat Captains can be made to respect the law.

Of course there is no use in grumbling about the heat, but it is idle to deny that the weather has horribly deteriorated since the death of MERRIAM. The Signal Service Bureau is doubtless vastly more scientific than was the sage of Brooklyn Heights, and its splendid collection of thermometers, barometers, hygrometers, and other polysyllabic instruments is decidedly more imposing than was the old-fashioned Farenheit thermometer and the well-worn night-cloak of MERRIAM. Nevertheless, the fact remains that while MERRIAM surveyed the heavens and sniffed zephyrs at the eats on Brooklyn Housetops, the weather was regular and reasonable. Now, that the Signal Service Bureau has its hundreds of men in eligible observatories, taking all sorts of scientific observations, we are baked under the intense, prolonged and unprecedented heat of the present Summer. It would be rash to say that the Bureau is responsible for the state of things; still, we cannot help remembering the cool and placid days of MERRIAM.

The cable informed us the other day that Col. GRANT, the companion of BAKER in his late African expedition, had called in question the conclusions of LIVINGSTONE as to the sources of the Nile. Now one need not have actually explored Africa to know that when LIVINGSTONE asserted the probability that the great Lualaba river discovered by him flowed into the Nile through the Bahr El Ghazal he made an undoubted mistake. Since LIVINGSTONE left England the Bahr El Ghazal has been thoroughly explored and its sources perfectly well ascertained. It is therefore certain that no river such as LIVINGSTONE discovered flows into the Nile through that particular gate. That the great traveler makes mistakes sometimes is evident by his reckless improvements on the text of HERODOTUS. The latter never said that the Nile flowed from four fountains. He did indeed say that the secretary of Minerva's temple told him that the Nile rose near Syene, where two fountains existed, one flowing north and the other south. HERODOTUS, however, went to the place himself and found that the two fountains did not exist. If LIVINGSTONE does not return until he has found the "four fountains of HERODOTUS," he will end his days in Africa.

Californians have not hitherto been in the habit of giving us credit for the possession of what they term "big things;" but it seems that they have at last got over the impression that we have none, and are now willing to concede the fact that there are armies of "big women in the East" who, as if agitated by a common impulse, have this season taken it into their "pendulous heads" to overrun all the fashionable watering-places. To a special correspondent of one of the San Francisco newspapers is due the "honor" of having made the surprising discovery. Lest, however, any painful doubt might be occasioned as to the truth of his statement, he seeks the aid of a "cynical friend," who has a secondary faculty for bridging over difficulties. The Nevadonian, also of the women this person attributes to "grass fixing doing, making and letting this" plan."

For the purpose of giving more weight to this world picture, the correspondent adds: "I saw at least a dozen of these Amazons on their piazza at Riverside through the other evening, and thought what an opportunity Mars has missed."

The invention of a new religion is the favorite trade of lazy and covetous impostors. We have hitherto supposed that our own Joe SMITH had been reasonably successful in that line, but his success is not to be compared, in point of simplicity and profit, with a religion recently invented by a Russian monk. The cardinal principles of the new Russian doctrine are, that no one can enter heaven without sin, and that women should cut off their back hair and present it to the church. The first dogma makes it easy for the monk to obtain converts, and the second proved a rich mine of revenue to him. The price of hair in Russia is just now very high, and the tresses which the imposter obtained from his female dupes readily found a market. Unfortunately for him he has been arrested by the police, and his female adorers are hence obliged to possess their hair in patience until he is again at large.

The efforts of "liberal" Christians in California to gather the Chinese converts into the fold have not hitherto been satisfactory. The chief experiment of this nature, it appears, was made by some members of the Third Congregational Church of San Francisco. Several months ago a class of the most intelligent Mongolians that could be found was organized and taught the rudiments of the Exetian language. Religious instruction was then given. A short time since, the leaders in the movement thought that their pupils were in a sufficient state of advancement to admit of being allowed to worship in the church every Sunday. When this fact was announced, it became evident that there would be bitter opposition to such a scheme. A vote was taken soon afterward, the result of which showed that fifty-one members were in favor of admission and eighteen against it. The minority then went to work with so much vig it that it was agreed to postpone the "formal welcome" for six months. The pastor did everything in his power to produce harmony among his flock, but succeeded so badly that he was finally induced to tender his resignation. The opposing factions are now left to fight it out among themselves. Meanwhile the poor converts, who seem to have been temporarily abandoned by both sides, are not likely to continue to entertain a very exalted opinion of the faith they have espoused.

MOSBY ON GREELEY.

His Views on the Presidential Canvass—What He Thinks of Greeleyism—Interesting Waste from a Southern Standpoint.

The following letter from Col. JOHN S. MOSBY, of Warrenton, Va., written to a gentleman of this City, has been handed us for publication. It contains some facts and statements that will be found interesting:

WARRENTON, Va., Aug. 16, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 13th inst. has been received, inviting me to speak in the City of New-York on the questions of the Presidential canvass. I cannot accept your invitation now, as all the time I can spare from professional duties will be more efficiently employed in my own State in exposing the fraud and delusion of this last one—Greeleyism. I can see in the election of Horace Greeley no relief from any of the evils from which the Southern people are suffering, but rather an aggravation of them all. It is true we have been plundered by carpet-baggers, as you have by Tammany thieves; but as the intelligence of the South was made the footstool of ignorance, by the policy of which Greeley was the foremost advocate and defender, and which he proposes to perpetuate, how can his elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the Union relieve us? Carpet-baggers have another power through local majorities. Does he, as President, propose to overrule them? If so, what then becomes of his boasted "local self-government?" I have just read his speech at Portland, in which, while justifying the Ku-klux law as necessary to repress violence and disorder, he says that there never would have arisen any occasion for such a law if amnesty had been granted to the South. Now, this is one of those plausible sophistries with which Greeley has succeeded in rallying both North and South. Amnesty means nothing more than relief from the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, (which Greeley advocated,) of all only excluded certain classes from *holding office*, but not from *voting*. Do the Hamptons, the Pickens and the Prestons, who governed South Carolina in the days of her glory, stand any better chance now of being elected to office than before the passage of the Amnesty bill? The condition of South Carolina can never be changed until Greeley's policy is reversed—the disfranchisement of carpet-baggers in all Southern States—his promises are a cheat and a snare.

"That mock the woe that lurks beneath,
Like roses over a sepulchre."

Which of the lost rights of the South does he propose to restore? A Greeley tie will answer "trippingly on the tongue," local self-government and universal suffrage—which only means negro supremacy. How will he get rid of carpet-baggers? By "bringing us together?" Or will the Ku-klux do—spirit them away? Or will all his professed horror of military power, if he going to play the part of Cæsar or Cromwell—expel them at *el sword* from places to which they have been elected? As all that he offers us is a Greeley pill, from the effects of which we have been long in coming, I fear we shall be constrained to decline it, for while it may "sweeten the tongue" it will certainly be "bitter in the belly." I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MOSBY.

Western Enthusiasm.

The Detroit *Free Press* says that nowhere in the Union is Greeley's nomination received with more enthusiasm than in the Western States, the home of the pioneer and hardy settler.—*Albany Argus.*

It must be in the West that this surprising enthusiasm is found, if anywhere. We perceive no proofs of its existence in other parts. It has been sought for East, North and South, in vain. There is much doubt respecting its prevalence in the West. The *Free Press* itself does not claim an immeasurable amount in that section, but only declares that there is "more" in the Western States than in the others.

Now, let us hear what a competent witness says on the subject, he having had some excellent opportunities for observation. We have every reason to believe that there is a high degree of enthusiasm in the West, but it is of a different kind from that described by the Detroit paper. Gen. Wilson has been visiting in Indiana—a Western State. Let us hear him:

Senator WILSON says that, out West there is enthusiasm and earnestness are such as I have never seen. I find one very obscuring fact, too, everywhere, and that is that the vast majority of our young men are Republicans. In Indiana there are electioneering regiments with a regular Grant uniform and mounted, who are doing splendid service in enthusiasming republican loyal men and friends of good government to a sense of their duty. All of those organizations are composed of young men, most of whom served in the war and helped to save the Union."

Another Name to be Erased from the Greeley Rolls.

Ex-United States Senator C. P. Stearns, of Minnesota, hastens to deny the published report that he favors the election of Greeley. How he stands in states in vigorous language these: "I have only to say that I never had any intention of supporting Mr. Greeley, and never knowingly gave any one any reason to suppose I had. I believe the Republican Party is the only party now in existence which has sufficient consistency, unanimity and earnestness to sustain the Government efficiently, and at the same time cope with and correctly solve the great questions which every man of ordinary foresight can see lie just ahead. And believing this, I propose to give my vote and whatever influence I have in support of the party and its nominees."

EXIT BARNARD.

The Unjust Judge Removed from Office and Disqualified.

Scene in the Court Room—The Vote on Each Article—The Vote by Reported Phantasm—Only Two Object to Disqualification, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—The High Court of Impeachment closed its labors to-day, after a session of thirty-six working days held almost continuously. During the session the attendance of members has been pretty full, there being always more than two-thirds present, but to-day it was larger than any previous occasion, every member being in his place except Chief-Judge Church, who was too ill to appear; Senator Ames, who is still confined to his house by dangerous illness; Senator Tweed, whose moral health would not permit him to appear, even to serve a friend; Senator Hamersley, who is dead, and Senator Woodin, who excused himself at the beginning of the prosecutions on account of the illness of his wife. It was expected that the latter would have presented himself in time to vote on the final resolution, as he might have done intelligently by a perusal of the evidence from day to day. By his failure to do so he has lost a share in the responsible but honorable and courage which the other members of the Court have gained by their action of to-day. He has lost, too, a share in that gratitude which a long-suffering people will feel toward men who have proved themselves worthy of a sacred trust and have dared to do their duty in the face of influences more powerful than have ever before been exerted upon a Court of Justice. There have been times in the progress of this struggle when good men faltered, and when it seemed as if justice could alone be wrought upon the tyrants of the Judiciary Ring, by a return to the principles of those days when both public and private wrongs were righted by the red hand of violence. But those who had faith in Republican institutions, in the immutable will of a free people, never doubted the ultimate triumph of truth, and to-day proves the wisdom of their confidence.

Must but those to whom the law is a perpetual threat, will begrudge the $1,500 a day, nor the time and labor which it has cost, to teach again the oft-repeated lesson that justice is patient because she knows the end. That the Court was guided in its actions solely by what it felt to be its duty, even the respondent will admit; for there were some who voted to inflict upon him the utmost penalty of the law, who yet do entertain for him personally sentiments of friendly regard.

The proceedings in the Court-room being secret, no very accurate description can be given of them, but they are said to have been of a very interesting and exciting nature. The question of removal created no discussion, inasmuch as all seemed to be of the same mind as to the guilt of the respondent on the evidence; but the questions of disqualification gave rise to a long and earnest debate. Judge Allen went over the case and after showing the criminality of the guilt proven against the respondent, said that it was an act more contemptible and infamous than that for which any man has the heaviest sentence provided by the Constitution. Judge Grover followed in the same vein, giving the weight of his character for legal and moral excellence in favor of disqualification. Judge Peckham also spoke strongly in favor of the disqualification, as did his associates, Judges Potter, Rapallo and Andrews did not speak, but simply voted aye. Senator Johnson, when his name was called, said he looked upon removal as a terrible penalty, sufficient to stone forever the criminal shown here, and for the sake of the charity he had for the respondent he would not proceed to defend to disqualification, and refused therefrom vote no. No remarks were made after this until Senator Lord was called. He also voted no—giving much the same reasons as those of Johnson. With these two exceptions every member present voted to institute disqualification in the sentence. The Clerk then read of the names and announced the votes as yeas 22, nays 2. The doors were then opened and the result given to the public. Inasmuch as it was very unusual for the Court to make its decision at so early an hour in the day, there were scarcely any persons present besides the reporters, so that what excitement existed was confined to those who were able to restrain its exhibition more than an ordinary audience would have been. Judge Barnard was not present, nor have his counsel been present of those who had labored hard during the trial to corruptly influence the members, and who now that their efforts have failed, speak of them as "bloodhounds," can be considered his counsel. Several Senators other than those mentioned took occasion before voting to express their deep regret at the duty they were required and their regret that they were thus compelled to sacrifice feeling to duty. The proceedings were conducted with great solemnity, and scarcely an eye was stunned with tears while the vote was being taken, and hours afterward upon the street many countenances bore traces of the painful scenes through which they had passed in consultation. Thus ended the first, and nearly the last, impeachment of a Supreme Court Judge within this century.

The Vote of the Members of the Court on Each Article.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The doors of the Court of Impeachment were opened about 9½, and the result of the Court was made public, as follows:

Judge Allen was excused from voting on the articles from fifth to nineteenth, both inclusive, and Judge Peckham on articles from ninth to nineteenth, owing to their having participated in the cases referred to. Chief-Justice Church was detained from the Court by illness to-day, and Senators Ames and Woodin were also absent all through the session.

On article 1, which has reference to the order in the case brought by John Nye against the Erie Railway Company, granting the Receivers to close his case against the Erie Railway, of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company, Judges Allen, Grover, Peckham, Folger, Andrews, Rapallo, Potter, Lott, Lord, Miller, Church, Judges Allen, Grover, Peckham, Folger, Andrews, Rapallo, Potter, Lott, Lord, Miller, Church, Judges Allen, Grover, Peckham, Folger, Andrews, Rapallo, Potter, Lott, Lord, Miller, Church, Senators Allen, Bowdich, Fuller, Lawrence, McGowan, Madden, Perry, Wagner, D. P. Wood.

NOT GUILTY—Judge Rapallo, Senators Hamersley, Palmer.

On article 2, which had reference to the order in the case of Fisk and Gould against the Erie Railway Company, granting the injunction, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 3, which had reference to the same matter, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 4, which had reference to the order granting the issue of 7,000 and Erie second Preferred Bonds and others, wherein Charles Robinson was appointed receiver of the Erie and Rapallo stands, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 5, referring to the order recognizing the Union Pacific Railroad Company from holding an election, the vote stood all guilty, Potter, Miller and Church not guilty.

On article 6, referring to the order appointing Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., receiver of the bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 7, referring to the order directing said Union Pacific Railroad Company to pay over to Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly and Garvey, the vote stood guilty—President Booth, Judges Grover, Folger, Andrews, Rapallo, Peckham, Allen, Baker, Bowdich, Fuller, Chadwick, Cook, Dickinson, Graham, Lewis, Lord, Lowery, Madden, Murphy, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Sherman, Smith, Wagner, Whalen, D. P. Wood and J. Wood.

NOT GUILTY—President Booth, Chief Judge Church, Judges Allen, Potter, Lott, Lord, Miller, Church, Senators Allen, Bowdich, Fuller, Lawrence, McGowan, Madden, Perry, Robertson, Sherman, Wagner, Whalen, D. P. Wood and J. Wood.

On article 8, referring to the order granting Abraham Hyatt and others to issue certificates of stock of the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 9, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Bernard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Bernard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 10, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Bernard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Bernard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 11, referring to the injunction on the Mutual Union and St. Paul Railroad Company applied for by Alfred S. Bright, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 12, charging that the order that the said Bright be appointed receiver of the Mutual Union and St. Paul Railroad Company, was procured by the payment of $2,500 to Barnard, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 13, referring to the order appointing Jas. Fisk, Jr. receiver of the Erie Railway, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 14, referring to the order appointing Jas. Fisk, Jr. receiver of the Erie Railway, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 15, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Barnard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Barnard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 16, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Barnard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Barnard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 17, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Barnard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Barnard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 18, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Barnard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Barnard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 19, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Barnard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Barnard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 20, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Barnard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Barnard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 21, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Barnard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Barnard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 22, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Barnard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Barnard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

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On article 26, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Barnard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Barnard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 27, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Barnard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Barnard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

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On article 104, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Barnard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Barnard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

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On article 127, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Barnard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Barnard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 128, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Barnard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Barnard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 129, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Barnard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Barnard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 130, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Barnard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Barnard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 131, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Barnard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Barnard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 132, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Barnard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Barnard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 133, charging that the Erie Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr. and Jay Gould, or other persons, pretended to Barnard on $1,000 to be paid on the completion of the Erie road, and that Barnard did claim a large amount of money from the Erie Railway Company, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 134, char

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The real estate business was very dull yesterday, Monday, Aug. 19, and the Exchange was very thinly attended, and the auction sales which were advertised to be held, were disposed of as follows:

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, the lot and buildings situated on the south side of Seventy-eighth street, 325 feet west of Second avenue, 25 by 102.2. The above case announced as settled, and property withdrawn from sale.

The same auctioneer also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the lot and buildings situate on the east side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, 25.8 by 100, to Monday, Sept. 2, by order of William M. Howland, Esq., referee.

Joseph McGuire adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the house and lot, situate on the north side of Fourth-street, 215.1 feet east of Avenue C, 25.8 by 96, to Monday, Sept. 9, by order of David Meadam, Esq., referee.

There are no public sales of real estate advertised to be held at the Exchange to-day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 20.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 19.

Houston-st., n. s. corner Goerck-st., 100 feet [illegible] $15,000
Spring-st., n. s. 116 ft. w. of Mulberry-st., 20x75 ft., [illegible]
43d-st., n. s. 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.5 ft. [illegible]
125th-st., n. s. 300 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x104.11 ft. [illegible]
[illegible]-st., n. s. 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100 ft. [illegible]
[illegible]-st., n. s. 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100 ft. [illegible]
[illegible]-st., n. s. 200 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.5 ft. [illegible]
[illegible]-st., n. s. 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100 ft. [illegible]
[illegible]-st., n. s. 300 ft. west of 9th-av., 25x100.5 ft. [illegible]
[illegible]-st., w. s. 89.5 ft. n. of 10th-av., 24.5x100 ft. [illegible]
[illegible]-st., w. s. 74.11 ft. n. of 10th-av., 24.5x100 ... 1,000

TRANSFER.

No. 145, (store and second floor); three years, per year $1,440

CITY REAL PROPERTY.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 25th-st. Lot, 25 feet front by 98.9 deep. ALSO, lot of 25 feet 8 inches, by half the block, commencing with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

AUGUST FREE REGISTER.

With new complete map of New-York City, and forty-three pages valuable information of real estate, &c. Published by THOMPSON & WESTBROOK, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 256 4th-av.

A PARK-AV. FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop thoroughly-built modern and massively-finished brown-stone dwelling, in the most select location on that avenue; 22x63, lot 99 feet. For sale by WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 256 4th-av.

PARK-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK, FOUR-story substantial brown-stone residence; all the conveniences and handsomely furnished; price, $60,000; unfurnished, low. W. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 256 4th-av., and No. 11 Pine-st.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 NASSAU-st. (opposite Treasury Building), make the sale and renting of houses a specialty. ALSO, insurance effected on the most favorable terms.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE UPPER END of this City, only $500 each. G. LESPINASSE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BECOME AND MERCER STS., near the corner, 5.2x100 feet; a lucrative purchase. Apply to THOS. J. STEWART, No. 126 Wood-street.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR SEVEN DOLLARS A MONTH.

A full covenant and warranty deed of building lots, 25x80, in the town of BABYLON AND ISLIP, on the South-side Railroad, Long Island, for SEVEN DOLLARS. No mortgage. No after payments. For sale at the office of the NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION, No. 79 State-st., or at the principal office of the SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York. M. RAMOS, President. EDWARD PAYSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND.

A variety of new and elegant cottage and mansion houses, situated on the prettiest of South-side Railroad; high and airy; healthy, and restricted against all nuisances; only thirty minutes (seven miles) from ferry; terms favorable. Apply to O. B. FOWLER, RICHMOND HILL, or to BOWLAND & HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

YONKERS.—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE of nine rooms, with stable, &c., in one of the most aristocratic neighborhood; large mansion, 40 by 50; three-story and French roof; twenty-five rooms; billiard-room, two conservatories; all improvements and comforts of a first-class City house; large fruit; sixty stable; a rare chance to get a house of this kind; will be sold, furnished or unfurnished, as a sacrifice, as the owner wants to leave for Europe; would also exchange for City property. LEO GOLDMARK, No. 32 Park-row, Rooms Nos. 9 and 10.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, (WOODSIDE,) N. J., on the Newark and Paterson Railroad, a commodious and substantial dwelling-house, with bath-room, furnace, water, &c.; price, $5,000, one-half cash. For particulars address M. E., Box No. 120 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let; season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ANDREW BRENNEMAN against BARNITA ADELSBERGER and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled cause, and dated the 16th day of July, A. D. 1872, I, David McAdam, the referee in said judgment named, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1872, at 12 M., by Thomas McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz: The lot of land and premises situate on the northerly side of Fourth-street, in the City of New-York, beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fourth-street, aforesaid, distant 215 feet 1 inch easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fourth-street, and running thence northeasterly on a line parallel with Avenue C, ninety-six feet; thence southeasterly twenty-five feet five inches and one-seventh of an inch; thence southwesterly ninety-six feet, to the said northeasterly side of Fourth-street aforesaid; and thence northwesterly along the northeasterly side of Fourth-street twenty-five feet five inches and one-seventh of an inch, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1872.

DAVID McADAM, Referee,
No. 1 Chamberstreet.

The above sale was adjourned until Sept. 9, 1872, at same hour and place.

au20-2wTuTu DAVID McADAM, Referee.

DWELLINGS TO LET, FURNISHED.

TO LET, FURNISHED, AT MONT-CLAIR, N. J., a pleasant house of 8 rooms; Sunday trains stop at door; 15 minutes' walk from depot; rooms and bath-room; possession given Sept. 1, if desired. Apply at the house on Valley-road, or to WM. H. HARRIS & CO., depot, or S. W. TUTTLE, No. 21 Broadway, New-York.

RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, FURNISHED, for one year or more, to private family, a very desirable residence in pleasantest part of New Haven; sweet going to Europe. Address Box No. 1,752, New-Haven, Conn., or apply to JOHN JAY DU BOIS, Room No. 16, No. 7 Murray-st., New-York.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—A NEW AND NEAT-ly-furnished house, within twelve minutes' walk of depot; gas, bath, hot and cold water; 7 bed rooms; to let until May 1; rent $150 per month; sixty trains daily. Address ELIZABETH, Box 146 Times Office.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET CHEAP, furnished or unfurnished, at Tuxedo, Northern Railroad, N. J. Apply to Dr. HATCH, No. 1,263 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK, AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS, No. 1 UNION SQUARE, CORNER 17th-AV. AND 16th-ST.
FERRITT SLATE CO.

A. KLAESER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MANTEL Working Works, Nos. 124 and 126 East 12th-st. Manufacturer of Mantels, Slabs, Tables, Counters, Monuments, &c., at prices that defy competition. Marble Sawing for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant in design, with tiles to match; marble and wood mantels. T. B. WEAVER & CO., Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d-st.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO., METALS.
No. 47 PEARL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of the Company not having been issued, the balance of stock will be issued from time to time for payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books are now open at the office of the undersigned and will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All payments for instalments must be paid with interest at nine per centum per annum.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $416,700, and on this basis the Company shows a net earning of $150,000 per year, a dividend on a investment of 36 per cent. per annum.

The Company has now under contract and is rapidly employed in the United States, which will be completed during the year 1872.

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC.
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.
MISSOURI PACIFIC.
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a large working capital, an increase of amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and which are perfectly good securities, but are not always immediately available.

A joint organization of this great importance to their seeking security is the fact that the Company commences with a large amount of cash in the treasury, a large force of mechanics now in its employ, and a large amount of its own bonds and stock in the treasury, which, having real value, will be disposed of to them, while its [illegible] bonds will secure every dollar invested in its stock.

Bonds of the said Company to the amount of $1,000,000 are issued, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee, as follows, viz.: $500,000 on the 1st day of January, 1873, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York, or at the Bank of London, at a fixed rate of exchange.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings, invested by the Trustee, in the Company's bonds, expending par.

For sale at least accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.

A Strong Security YIELDING 9 1-2 Per Cent. Interest.

No offer for sale at 95 and accrued interest will remain open after Saturday next. The Bonds of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company, Eastern Railway Company. After thorough examination, we recommend them as the most desirable investment now offered in the market. The Union Loan and Trust Company, and the interest is payable free from Government tax in New-York, London and Frankfort.

The road is now in operation from Jacksonville to Tallahassee, Florida, one hundred and sixty-five miles, and will be completed to Pensacola, one hundred and eighty-five miles, by the first of January next. Gross earnings for June, 1872, $20,000. Net earnings for same month, $10,000. Gross earnings for July, 1872, $25,000. Net earnings for same month, $12,500. Gross earnings for August, 1872, will exceed $30,000. Net earnings for same month, $15,000.

Eleven Divisions, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and bridges over Wabash nearly all superstructure.

$1,000 IN CASH, ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $6,000 REMAINING TO BE GARNERED WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG WHOMSOEVER SHALL SECURE FOR THE COMPANY THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF CASH SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH BEFORE THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1872. THE BONDS ARE NOW SELLING AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AND WILL BE ADVANCED AS RAPIDLY AS THE SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH COME IN. Subscriptions may be sent to the Company, Terre Haute, Ind., or to the Financial Agents, HENRY LEWIS, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND G. M. PULLMAN, OF CHICAGO.

Circulars containing full information concerning the organization of the Company, the character of the country through which the road passes, the resources of the section, &c., &c., will be furnished on application to the Company's Agents, or to the Financial Agents, HENRY LEWIS, Philadelphia, and G. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.

Pamphlets, which will be furnished on application, will give further and interesting information.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their highest cash value.

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All marketable securities received in exchange at their highest cash value.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,

7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED

AT 75 CENTS

AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

In these Bonds the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest on each and every bond.

THE

ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

BY

SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, in the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK

THE National Trust COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, ——— $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. B. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES HEDGES, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 7 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROLL COUNTY (Iowa) 8 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 40 Exchange-place.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, WITH INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

The Bonds are dated Oct. 1, 1870. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1 at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.

The Road runs from the west bank of the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Kansas, 21 miles, to Leavenworth, 1,000 miles from the Atlantic seaboard, and is the shortest line to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, and the nearest point of connection with the Pacific Railroad of Missouri. The Western Railroad of Missouri has guaranteed the payment of 7 per cent. of the gross earnings, and requires them to be applied to the payment of the interest on the Bonds of the Leavenworth, Atchison and North-western Railroad Company.

The Pacific Railroad of Missouri has agreed to deposit with the National Bank of Commerce in New-York the semi-annual interest of these Bonds in the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, to be paid to the holders in specie, under this bond the last payment was made two days before it was due.

We offer the Bonds, confidently recommend them as a desirable investment, and at the present rate of gold they are cheaper than any other first-class Bonds in the market. We will receive subscriptions for a limited amount of the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest.

SALOMON & CO.,
No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

Heidelbach, Frank & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Exchange-place, New-York.
ISSUE STERLING EXCHANGE
And Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Europe.
Receive Deposits subject to Sight Drafts, and allow Interest on Daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent. per Annum.
Issue Certificates of Deposit.
Negotiate State, Municipal and Railroad Loans in Europe, through their house.

HEIDELBACH, GANS & CO.,
BERLIN, GERMANY.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,
Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply the various current demands, investing the money of capitalists, and exchanging securities for convenience of purchasers, sale and exchange.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
NO. 34 PINE-ST.
A. T. WOOD, SAML. D. DAVIS,
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE MARKET RATE OF THE DAY,
BONDS OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.
INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
This county contains the City of Chicago. The debt is small and the property valuable. For further particulars apply at above.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
Letters of Credit for travelers, and bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
Principal and interest payable at New-York. The safest kind ever furnished investors.
FOR SALE BELOW PAR.
Also, Nebraska School Bonds, at rates that will pay the investor double the interest of Government Bonds.
TILLOTSON & CO.,
No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

Office of the Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.
No. 10 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY WILL BE PAID AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened on the 2d of September.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. S. HOLLADAY, President.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK,
No. 7 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
Corner of NEW-ST., HANOVER-SQUARE, and Mortgage Bonds, Railroad Companies' Securities and Commercial Paper bought and sold.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
Letters of Credit issued, available in any part of the world.
SIGHT EXCHANGE on LONDON, PARIS, AMSTERDAM, FRANKFORT, BREMEN, HAMBURG, BERLIN, VIENNA, TRIESTE, AUGSBURG and LEIPSIC.
COLLECTIONS made throughout the United States, Canada and Europe.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., LIVERPOOL.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., LONDON.
ALEX. BROWN & SONS, BALTIMORE.
W. H. NEILSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FIRE REINSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Cash Capital $500,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

This Company is chartered by the State of New-York; its Re-Insurance Department is confined to this country, and is modeled after the Reinsurance Companies so long and successfully known in Germany, Austria and Belgium for their large dividends.

There is no personal liability of Stockholders.

DIRECTORS:

EMIL SAUER, President German-American Bank.
Gen. JOHN A. DIX, No. 3 West 31st-st.
THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 53 Wall-st.
WILLIAM MILES, President Sixpenny Savings Bank, 1 Nassau-street.
GEO. P. POLLEN, formerly of Pollen & Colgate, No. 5 Wassau-place.
LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, of Jesup, Schmidt & Rumsey, No. 11 Broad-st.
Gen. S. MARSHALL, of Marshall & Campbell, Whitehall.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 61 Wall-st.
THOMAS WARREN, of Lord & Taylor.
LANCASTER UNDERHILL, No. 64 Broadway.
WM. H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
RUDOLPH KAPPEL, of Kappel & Co., No. 2 Wall-st.
JOHN W. DIX, No. 1 West 31st-st., late of Dix & Edwards, Nos. 319 and 321 Broadway.
C. P. MIDDAY, No. 49 Washington-st.
ADAM D. GRAMMON, Cashier Bank of the Republic.
ALEX. T. HAMILTON, late of Kempner, Morris & Co., No. 16 South William-st.
S. MORRIS JONES, of Lewis & Morris, No. 2 Wall-st.
WM. H. SCHIEFFELIN, of Schieffelin & Co., No. 170 William-st.
CHARLES A. SHILTIAN, of Shiman & Co., No. 11 Commerce-st.
OSCAR S. SHERMAN, Counsellor-at-law, No. 49 Wall-st.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, President.
JOHN VAN DYK, Vice-President.
RAYMOND V. PHILLIPS, Secretary.
Treasurer's office, No. 169 Broadway.

The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners by the Board of Directors to receive subscriptions for shares of the "Fire Reinsurance Company of America," and will open books for such subscriptions on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872, at the German-American Bank, No. 120 Broadway.

EMIL SAUER,
WILLIAM MILES.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

(MILWAUKEE EXTENSION.)

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. SINKING FUND.

Convertible Gold Bonds,

$2,200,000 ISSUE.

Interest Payable February and August.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Bonds offered for sale only on Road Completed.

We confidently recommend them as among the most desirable investments now offered. Price 85, and interest in currency, yielding nearly 9 per cent. on investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Northern Road for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest interest and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe these are the safest and most profitable bonds for investment offered in the market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS.
FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale, and confidently recommend as a safe investment, the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds of the

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

Of which three-fifths are already in operation, and the bonds being limited to the balance of the line, at the rate of half a million per day.

No bonds issued except on road fully finished and equipped, and mortgage but $16,000 per mile.

NEW-YORK DIRECTORS:
JESSE HOYT AND A. H. BARNEY.

Full particulars, with maps, pamphlets, &c., furnished on application personally or by letter.

Price for the present, 91, and accrued interest.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Mortgage of $200,000 on the land and Masonic building at the corner of 23d-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

Rate of land and building when completed, $1,000,000.

Principal of bonds, payable 1887. Interest, 7 per cent. Coupons payable semi-annually, March 15 and Sept. 15, at the office of the Union Trust Co.

A large block of these bonds for sale at 90 and interest, upon application to O. D. ASHLEY & CO., No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

10 TO 12 PER CENT. INTEREST.
CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semi-annually, at New-York.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Tennessee, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.

All securities dealt in on commission, at the lowest market rates, for cash or on margin.

ELWELL, H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Stock-brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 48 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Now for sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

LOST—COUPONS NUMBERED 11 AND 12 of the Bonds and Mortgage of the Milwaukee and Northern Railway Company, dated New-York, August 1, 1872. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder. Address Bank.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
Bonds for sale by
HARNEY BROS.,
Bankers and Railroad Bonds,
No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 16 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will pay interest on deposits from and after July 1st, 1872.
WALTER V. CONSTABLE, President.
GEORGE A. STRONG, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 26 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Deposits received from one dollar upwards; interest allowed from first day of each month.
DAVID DOWS, President.
JOHN DOWS, Secretary.

DEPOSITS MADE IN THIS SAVINGS BANK on or before the 10th day of September will draw interest from the 1st day of that month.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
JOHN D. WEBB, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

YOUR NAME ENGRAVED, 50 VISITING cards and plate, $1 50. Wedding stationery a specialty. Monograms, crests and dies. Paper by the ream. Steel plate printing. Lowest prices. CHARLES F. LIBBY & CO., No. 1 Nassau-st., corner Ann.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION
BANKRUPT SALE
OF
THE VALUABLE STEAMBOAT CORNELIUS OUTIS, by order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, on the libel of the NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY against the said steamboat, by order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 6th day of August, 1872, I will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the said steamboat, her engines, boilers, tackle, apparel and furniture, as the property of the said bankrupt's corporation, viz.:

The said steamboat, her engines, &c., furniture, tackle, boilers, apparel, appurtenances, cables and other appurtenances as they now are. The Connecticut is a side-wheel steamer, 210 feet 6 inches long, 34 feet 6 inches breadth of beam, and 10 feet hold. It draws 7 feet of water when loaded. It is registered 1,000 tons. Coast carrying trade. Has been employed in the trade between New-York and Albany. Is now lying at pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., New-York, and is now in the charge of the Marshal of the United States, by virtue of the process in this cause. Vessel ordinarily used 19 feet draught of water. Has been surveyed and inspected, and all things in the best order.

The sale will take place on board the said steamboat, while she is lying at the pier where she now is, in the North River, and will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The terms of the sale are, that the purchaser shall pay down to the clerk of the said Court, in current funds, ten per cent. of the amount bid, and the residue thereof shall be paid to the said clerk, in current funds, on the delivery of the said steamboat to the purchaser, and the balance of the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the confirmation of the sale by the said Court.—Dated New-York, Aug. 13, 1872.

HENRY BLUNT, Marshal,
Southern District of New-York.

NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, Aug. 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the Act 35 Vic., cap. 26, sec. 5, "Crown Timber Regulations," and the Orders in Council thereunder, notice is hereby given that the sale and payment of bonus and ground rent for the following Timber Berths will be issued subject to the said Regulations:

No. 1. Berths sold will be issued subject to "Crown Timber Regulations" in force at the time of sale of each, and payment of bonus and ground rent as therein provided.

No. 2. Conditions: Trees less than 12 inches at the stump, not to be cut.

The Department reserves the right to one bid on each Berth, and to refuse any or all bids received.

Each bid must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the bid, which will be forfeited if the successful bidder does not complete his purchase.

The Berths are situate on the waters flowing into Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, and on the waters of the Ottawa River, and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the western boundary of the Province, and are described as follows, viz.:

No. 1. Commencing at the mouth of Pensaukeag River, and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the western boundary of the Province, and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at the mouth of Pensaukeag River, and running north from the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the limit of the Province; thence west to the northwest angle of the township of Lorrain; thence south to the south-west angle of the township of Lorrain; thence east to the place of beginning.

No. 2. Commencing at the mouth of Pensaukeag River, and running north from the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the limit of the Province; thence west to the northwest angle of the township of Lorrain; thence south to the south-west angle of the township of Lorrain; thence east to the place of beginning.

No. 3. Commencing at the mouth of Pensaukeag River, and running north from the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the limit of the Province; thence west to the northwest angle of the township of Lorrain; thence south to the south-west angle of the township of Lorrain; thence east to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Commencing at the mouth of Pensaukeag River, and running north from the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the limit of the Province; thence west to the northwest angle of the township of Lorrain; thence south to the south-west angle of the township of Lorrain; thence east to the place of beginning.

No. 5. Commencing at the mouth of Pensaukeag River, and running north from the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the limit of the Province; thence west to the northwest angle of the township of Lorrain; thence south to the south-west angle of the township of Lorrain; thence east to the place of beginning.

No. 6. Commencing at the mouth of Pensaukeag River, and running north from the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the limit of the Province; thence west to the northwest angle of the township of Lorrain; thence south to the south-west angle of the township of Lorrain; thence east to the place of beginning.

No. 7. Commencing at the mouth of Pensaukeag River, and running north from the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the limit of the Province; thence west to the northwest angle of the township of Lorrain; thence south to the south-west angle of the township of Lorrain; thence east to the place of beginning.

No. 8. Commencing at the mouth of Pensaukeag River, and running north from the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the limit of the Province; thence west to the northw

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded, and baggage taken in Great Britain and Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as easily, speedily, economically and cheaply as by any other route of like character, and choice of berth, as by any other route of the kind.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Anchoria	Aug. 21
Columbia	Aug. 24
Europa	Sept. 4
Anchoria	Sept. 4
Italia	Sept. 11
Columbia	Sept. 11
Europa	Sept. 18
Anchoria	Sept. 18

Rates of passage from New-York to North River, New York Chimney tops of passage to London, Liverpool, Queenstown or Glasgow, as follows: Saloon, $75 gold; steerage, $30 currency. Intermediate, $45, steerage, $30. Children between one and eight years of age, half price. Infants, $5. Outfits for the steerage passengers, $10 extra. Steerage passengers landed at Queenstown or Liverpool, as they may elect. Through tickets to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, on the Continent of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New-York.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Steerage passengers booked from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSENGERS FOR OTHER SHIPS of this line will find it convenient to go to Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, 1872. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 7 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

NEW AND SUPERIOR POWERED STEAMSHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

OCEANIC.....ADRIATIC.
REPUBLIC.....CELTIC.
BALTIC.....GERMANIC.

4,000 tons burthen each, and

Sailing from New-York as follows:

From Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor	
SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Adriatic	Aug. 24
Republic	Aug. 28, 4 P. M.
Oceanic	Sept. 4, 8 A. M.
Baltic	Sept. 11
Adriatic	Sept. 14, 3 P. M.
Republic	Sept. 18
Oceanic	Sept. 25, 8 A. M.

Rates of passage from New-York to North River, New York Chimney tops of passage to London, Liverpool, Queenstown or Glasgow, as follows: Saloon, $75 gold; steerage, $30 currency. Intermediate, $45, steerage, $30. Children between one and eight years of age, half price. Infants, $5. Outfits for the steerage passengers, $10 extra. Steerage passengers landed at Queenstown or Liverpool, as they may elect. Through tickets to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, on the Continent of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New-York.

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BRITISH AND AMERICAN MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Russia...Wednesday, Aug. 21	Algeria...Saturday, Aug. 31
Java...Wednesday, Aug. 28	Parthia...Saturday, Aug. 31
China...Wednesday, Sept. 4	Celtic...Saturday, Sept. 7
Russia...Wednesday, Sept. 11	Algeria...Saturday, Sept. 14
China...Wednesday, Sept. 18	Celtic...Saturday, Sept. 21

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from Pier No. 47.

RATES OF PASSAGE (Gold) $80 to $100, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $10 additional. Return tickets, on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage passengers booked at low rates. Drafts for any amount issued payable on demand in all parts of Europe. Passengers forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their powerful and well-known steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Aug. 21, 10:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. S. PARIS	Aug. 28, 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Sept. 4, 5:30 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. COUCH	Sept. 11, 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PIKE	Sept. 18, 12:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAM R. GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Aug. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Sept. 7, 5 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Sept. 7, 5 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, Sept. 12, 10 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL	Saturday, Sept. 21, 10 A. M.

And every following SATURDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First Cabin	$75
To London	$80
To Paris	$90
Second Cabin	$45
Passengers are forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Holland, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.	

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and other ports.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND JAMAICA AND SPANISH MAIN.

UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Jamaica has been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be despatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

The steamer ATLAS will leave Pier No. 46 North River MONDAY, Sept. 9.

Shippers will be notified when ship is ready to receive freight.

Further notice will be given of the days of departure from Kingston.

For rates of freight and passage special attention is invited to the terms to be offered to passengers by the owners.

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 32 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & DARCIAS, Kingston, Jamaica.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW MAIL STEAMSHIPS SAIL REGULARLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE	DANRE	Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS	BURNOUF	Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Sept. 21
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAIN	Saturday, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin	$100
Second cabin	$70
Children under 12 years of age	Half price
Infants	$10

Passengers taking return tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, or taking the excursion of the Mediterranean, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in small steamers, trunks and expenses.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The magnificent new steam-ship VIBILIA, 3,000 tons, Capt. C. H. I. BAKER,

is intended to sail for above SATURDAY, Aug. 24, 1872, from Pier No. 45 North River.

The above-named vessel is fitted throughout with state and cabins, and has accommodation for a limited number of first and second-class passengers. Her surgeon and stewardess accompany the ship. Besides carrying a duly-appointed surgeon and stewardess, the owners have engaged a competent female attendant, whose sole duty will be to attend to the wants of lady passengers.

For berths, &c., apply to
THOMAS & CO., 52 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THOMPSON.....August 2
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HOOPER.....September 2
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....October 2

These splendid steamers embrace extensive freight and mail accommodations, and will sail as above, from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st., at 2 P. M. punctually.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

NOTICE TO THAYER & EIEE.

Parties or agents desiring to secure passage on the Cunard steamer Russia, sailing from Liverpool for this port on the 21st inst., should never leave Paris without doing so. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the difficulty, care and trouble of procuring passports, visés, and information of railways and routes. In fact, they are the best and most reliable friends the traveler can meet with. Their knowledge of the country, and the facilities they possess for the prevention of annoyance, as well as their ever-ready attention to the wishes of their patrons, are unsurpassed by any other house in Europe. Their offices are at No. 1 Rue Scribe, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, passport agent, No. 68 Broadway, corner of Rector-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

PANAMA LINE, VIA

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND EXPRESS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HONG KONG, CALLING AT YEDDO BAY (KANAGAWA), NAGASAKI AND SHANGHAI, DIRECT.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, DIRECT.

Steamers leave both ports on the 4th of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day following.

The NEW AND MAGNIFICENT IRON STEAMSHIP CITY OF TOKIO, 3,000 tons burthen, 3,000 horse power, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., for YOKOHAMA AND HONG KONG, touching at YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, at 12 M.

Rates of passage from San Francisco to Yokohama, $150 gold; to Hong Kong, $200 gold. Steerage passage, $100 currency.

Through tickets and bills of lading given in connection with the Eastern and Gold Regular Line.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, GEORGE YOUNG,
Agent at San Francisco. No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular monthly service. The steamship [illegible], Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Battery-pl., on THURSDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (on Saturday, Aug. 31.)

COLUMBIA, Capt. G. GRIER, Sept. 5.

For freight or passage apply at

No. 4 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York Mail Steamship Line, carrying the United States Mail, sailing from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Battery-pl., as follows:

CITY OF MEXICO, Shorewood.....Friday, Aug. 30
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaton.....Friday, Sept. 6

Will connect at Havana with the Company's steamers for Cienfuegos, Sagua, Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Santiago de Cuba, Cape Haytien, Port au Prince, Aux Cayes, Jacmel and Kingston, Jamaica.

Through tickets to Mexican ports via Progresso and Vera Cruz.

Passage, $75 gold. Steerage, $40 currency.

For freight or passage apply to

No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA, PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

THE NEW AND FAVORITE STEAMSHIP

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER ROUTE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

LEAVES AND GULF RAILROAD.

THE STEAMSHIP

WILSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot Fulton-st., THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FISHLOCK, THURSDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot Fulton-st.

E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 20 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA, PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER ROUTE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

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E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 20 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 19 Madison-st., corner Jefferson-pl.

This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Thorough English tuition. Daily instruction and constant supervision in French, German, Primary Department, Latin and Greek. Private lessons in music, drawing, painting, &c. Circulars at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEL CHARLIER, Principals.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Will reopen SEPTEMBER 19.

For particulars address Miss A. M. VAN VLECK, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

HIGH STANDING.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 49 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND day school for younger ladies and children, No. 22 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. Address as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.

Rev. J. BROOKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.

The next year will begin Sept. 17.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y.

Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS MACGREGOR'S

Day and Boarding School for young ladies, Flushing, L. I. Seventh Year will open Sept. 17.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL, south Orange, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Healthy location and thorough care for boys. Recent improvements; spacious drill-room; armory and equipments supplied by the State. Reopens Sept. 2. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal. Rev. J. C. WILEY, Assistant in Mathematics. Hon. Edward Upson, Trustee. Send for circular, as above.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—DAY AND boarding-school for young gentlemen. No. 27 West 33d-st.; only a few scholars will be received into the family, where they will have the comforts of a home, under parental influences. Modern languages taught practically as well as thoroughly. Circulars and the school-roll may be obtained by addressing M. H. FRANKLIN.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—New Haven, Conn.—Limited to ten pupils. JOHN E. LOVELL, Principal. Parents responsible. Begins Sept. 19. Refers to Hon. Gov. Ingersoll, Hon. Gov. Williams, Dr. Bacon, Rev. Dr. Dana, and present patrons. Send for circular.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 10 Park Street, Boston, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Number limited to forty. Desirable to let boys board in the family. A few vacancies later. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 5th-st. and Broadway, and at their office school.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The twenty-second year begins THURSDAY, Sept. 19. DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. Terms moderate. Circulars sent on application, or can be obtained at No. 128 Montague-st., or by letter to

CHAS. F. WEST, Principal.

MME. DA SILVA & SEELYE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, (formerly Mrs. COLLOT'S,) No. 49 West 23d-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 19. Application may be made at the house or by letter, as above.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROF. resident. Boarding and day pupils. Thorough training in English, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Music, Drawing, &c. Terms moderate. Will open Sept. 19. Address A. SORT, Summit, N. J.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—NEW-PALTZ, Ulster County, N. Y. Healthful location. Thorough instruction. Boarding pupils limited to 30. Terms, $200 per year. Fall term begins Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Rev. J. M. DAVENPORT.

MISS CARNEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 Madison-av., corner 25th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars may be had at the store of Messrs. DUTTON, 713 Broadway, or at the school-house.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, New-York, will reopen Sept. 2. Call or send for circular.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and in every respect, all the advantages for accommodations, comfort, mental and moral culture of children; also to furnish, special advantages to ladies and gentlemen desiring instruction in music, painting, &c. Terms for boarding pupils, $300 per year. Next session opens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Miss P. M. CORTELYOU, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 8 MADISON-AV., will reopen September 19. Application may be made at the house after September 1.

EUCHRE MILITARY SCHOOL, Hackensack, N. J., Prof. [illegible] Principal, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at the house after Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

NEW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 117 EAST 34th-st., will reopen Sept. 30; number limited; all branches by experienced teachers; no extras. Circulars sent on request. Address, or personal application as above. ANNA C. BRACKETT, A. M., Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, Fort Washington, Eighteenth Ward, New-York. 16th year. The School will reopen Sept. 19. Prospectus at 17 Prevost-st. Principal, [illegible]. Prevost-st. terminus of the Fort Washington Branch of the Harlem Railroad, corner of Fort Washington-av. and 168th-st. Applications at the Institution, 168th-st. and Fort Washington-av.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS HAVENS will open their French and English Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 8 East 45th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 23. A primary class for little children will be formed. The term of a quarter will be considered as one month.

MISS JACKSON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen MONDAY, SEPT. 23, at No. 9 East 31st-st. WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 23. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. Mademoiselle Edward E. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, &c., &c., refer.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's Establishment, No. 7 East 45th-st. English and classical boarding school for boys; grounds extensive; rooms large; thorough course; gymnasium; military drill; home influences. Apply for catalogues, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL, FOR BOYS and Girls, 9 Bond-st., near Broadway. Private instruction combined with the kindergarten system. Special attention to the moral, mental and moral culture of children; also to formation of character. Circulars to be had at the rooms of Messrs. Appleton & Co., 549 Broadway, or at the residence of Miss M. M. GOEPP, 9 Bond-st.

MISS CORNELIUS'S SCHOOL, FOR GIRLS, will reopen at the residence of the late Thomas Cornelius, Orange, N. J., on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars may be had at the store of Messrs. Dutton, 713 Broadway, or at the residence of Miss CORNELIUS, Orange, N. J.

PROF. THEO. D. DUMSTOUK, S. S., LECTURER ON NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY, will receive pupils for instruction in Natural History, Geology, Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, in New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, for the next academic year. Address until Sept. 1, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in New-York in 1836, for young ladies and misses. Mme. CHEGARAY and Mlle. CHEGARAY, Principals. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Mme. CHEVEILLY, Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Pleasantly located; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best maintained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, D.D.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J., the opening school year will commence Sept. 12.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, 27 EAST 20th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Special advantages for the study of music. Address by letter, No. 227 Front-st., New-York.

Rev. GEO. S. WOODHULL, A. M.

GLENWOOD BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, New-Harford, Conn., Rev. Sanford Sage, Principal. Terms moderate. Circulars on application. Refers to Hon. Gov. Ingersoll, Hon. Gov. Buckingham, Hon. Gov. Williams, Hartford, Conn., Rev. Dr. Bacon, New-Haven, Conn., Rev. Dr. Hawes, Hartford, Conn., Rev. Dr. Storrs, Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. Dr. Hall, New-York, Rev. Dr. Adams, New-York, Rev. Dr. Vinton, New-York, Rev. Dr. Eddy, Providence, R. I., Rev. Dr. Hopkins, Williamstown, Mass., Rev. Dr. Taylor, Yale College, New-Haven, Conn., Rev. Dr. Bushnell, Hartford, Conn., Rev. Dr. Thompson, Hartford, Conn., Rev. Dr. Stowe, Hartford, Conn., Rev. Dr. Burton, New-Haven, Conn., Rev. Dr. Woolsey, New-Haven, Conn., Rev. Dr. Porter, New-Haven, Conn., Rev. Dr. Hawley, Norwalk

THE TURF.

Second Day of the Saratoga Meeting.

A Fine Day and Good Time—Large Attendance and Capital Sport—The Favorites Not in Front.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—The second day of the meeting was ushered in with a clouded sky, but two hours before the time for the races to begin the weather rays of a hot sun. It became very sultry, and the thermometer at the Union Course, Long Island, would have been a welcomer to all as the day advanced, but except in one case, it would have been a misnomer to call it so.

Crowds began to flock to the course early in the morning, and by noon the grand stand was packed from top to bottom, and the lawn in front was filled with a gaily dressed throng. Many ladies were present, and added to the brilliancy of the scene. There were also a number of well-known sporting men present, and the betting was quite spirited. The track was in excellent condition, and the time made was very good.

The first race was a sweepstakes for all ages, three-quarters of a mile and a distance, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lee, and Lizzie Lizzie. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The second race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

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The sixth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The seventh race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

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The seventeenth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The eighteenth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The nineteenth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The twentieth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The twenty-first race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The twenty-second race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The twenty-third race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The twenty-fourth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The twenty-fifth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The twenty-sixth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The twenty-seventh race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The twenty-eighth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

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The thirty-first race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The thirty-second race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The thirty-third race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The thirty-fourth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The thirty-fifth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The thirty-sixth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The thirty-seventh race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The thirty-eighth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The thirty-ninth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The fortieth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The forty-first race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The forty-second race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The forty-third race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The forty-fourth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The forty-fifth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The forty-sixth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The forty-seventh race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The forty-eighth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The forty-ninth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The fiftieth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The fifty-first race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The fifty-second race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The fifty-third race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The fifty-fourth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The fifty-fifth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The fifty-sixth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The fifty-seventh race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The fifty-eighth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The fifty-ninth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The sixtieth race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The sixty-first race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The sixty-second race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second choice, and Lizzie Dillon third. Lizzie Lee was not backed at all. The start was a good one, and Lizzie Lucas took the lead, which she held to the end, winning by a length and a half from Lizzie Lizzie, who was second, Lizzie Dillon third, and Lizzie Lee fourth. Time, 1:17¼.

The sixty-third race was a sweepstakes for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, for which there were seven entries. Only four came to the post, however, and these were Lizzie Lucas, Lizzie Dillon, Lizzie Lizzie, and Lizzie Lee. The latter was the favorite, and was backed at odds of 100 to 40 against the field. Lizzie Lucas was second